The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2577. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CONGRESS.

THE SENATE SETS TO WORK.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND COMMITTED.

Discussion Between Southern Democrats and Southern Americans.

Compromise Proposal of Mr. Keitt.

TWO MORE BALLOTS FOR SPEAKER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 22.

The Senate seems disposed to go to work in earnest. A large number of bills were introduced to-day and referred, the most important of which was Mr. Gwin's Pacific Railroad bill, which passed at once to the calendar without a reference, it being the same bill which was reported during the last Congress from a special committee. It provides that the President shall contract for the transportation of mails, troops, military stores, &c., by railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. Iverson's bill, amending the act creating the Court of Claims, proposes making the judgments of the Court final with an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Davis gave notice of a bill organizing the Territory of Arizona.

On motion of Mr. Slidell, the Senate passed a resolution adjourning from to-morrow until Tuesday next, then till Friday, and afterwards until Tuesday, Jan. 3. Mr. Collamer considered this an ingenious mode of dodging positive constitutional restrictions. Mr. Davis thought it advisable for the Senate to remain in session, as the House might organize, and the President desire to send in his Message. The resolution was declared passed, although the nays apparently had it.

Senator Hemphill introduced a bill for an appropriation to arm and equip a regiment of Texas mounted volunteers, as authorized by the act of '58. This regiment is now greatly needed on that frontier.

The only variation in the House contest is the change of candidates. The Democrats, to-day, succeeded in placing the Southern Opposition in an unpleasant attitude before the country. Mr. Keitt, by authority, and in good faith, proposed that his Southern friends should select any man from the Democratic ranks, and all unite on him, or the Democrats would select one from the South Americans, and unite to elect him. The proposition, however, was declined. Its acceptance would probably have resulted in an election, as the remaining five Anti Lecomptonites would have been forced to take sides, and thus end the contest. Hopes are entertained that by morning the Americans may name a Democrat for whom they are willing to vote. My own conviction is that they will not do so, and as that between a Democrat and Mr. Sherman, Mr. Davis of Maryland and Mr. Etheridge, will both vote for the latter.

Mr. Grow denounced the discussion which had taken place, and called attention to the embarrassed condition of the Post-Office Department. The contractors could not receive the pay due them under the written contracts, and the mails would probably cease on the first of January.

Mr. Vallandigham tried to get the floor to ask Mr. Grow through whose agency the Post-office Appropriation bill of the last Congress had failed. Mr. Grow himself had defeated it, and brought distress on the contractors, and now tells the country that the Republican Party would press for an organization, and remain free from the responsibility, if relief be not granted. Mr. Vallandigham failed to get the floor and a general squabble ensued during which the House adjourned. The two ballots taken indicate nothing.

Peter Y. Cutler, of New-York, is here, an applicant for the United States District-Attorneyship. Judge Alexander S. Johnson will probably be the man appointed, though others have been named. David L. Seymour, of Troy, is strongly recommended.

THE THREATENED CONGRESSIONAL DUEL.

The difficulty which has existed between Senator Johnson and Hon. Hindman, of Arkansas, and which it was supposed would result in a duel, has been amicably arranged, as will appear by the following card:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1859.

The undersigned, to whom a difficulty between Col. Johnson and Col. Hindman has been submitted for arbitration, recommend that Col. Johnson withdraw his card in the Pine Bluff *Independent* of Nov. 28, and that Col. Hindman disclaim any purpose to reflect upon Col. Johnson's personal character, or to give him (Col. Johnson) an insult, by any language he (Col. Hindman) may have employed in respect of himself, the Johnson faction, or family.

R. TOOMBS,
ROGER A. PRYOR.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Special Order, No. 250.—1. Time of assembling Board of Officers to arrange programme of instruction of Artillery School at Fort Monroe, is postponed until further orders.

2. Leave of Absence granted Col. G. Loomis, Fifth Infantry is extended eight months.

3. Assistant-Surgeon J. Letterman is assigned to duty in the Department of California, and he will repair to head-quarters of that Department and report accordingly.

4. Leave of Absence for six months, with permission to go beyond the United States, is granted to Lieut. H. Derby, Corps Topographical Engineers.

5. Leave of Absence granted to Lieut. Alexander Murray, Tenth Infantry, is extended to May, 1860.

Lieut. Eugene M. Baker's Leave of Absence is extended two weeks.

Lieut.-Col. Geo. Andrews, Sixth Infantry, will proceed to San Francisco, and report to the Commanding-General of that Department for duty with his regiment.

Maj. Enoch Steen, First Dragoons, is assigned to duty with his regiment, in the Department of Oregon; and will report in person to the Commanding-General of that Department, for orders.

In consequence of the unprepared state of the command to meet the snow and extreme cold of that climate, the troops in the Navajo country, with the exception of four companies constituting the regular garrison of Fort Defiance, are temporarily withdrawn and will join their several stations.

The Interior Department has issued orders to the Surveyor General of Utah to respect as reservations for the Payute Indians, Truckee River Valley and Pyramid Lake, also the Northeast part of the valley of Walker's River, including Walker's Lake. This last lake is fourteen miles in length; is said to be the prettiest sheet of water on the continent, and literally filled with every variety of the choicest fish. The Indians for whom these rich valleys and this beautiful lake are reserved by the Government, are not only peace-loving, but more than ordinarily intelligent. Major Dodge, the able and popular agent for these Indians, is now here, and to his influence and representations are they indebted for this kind consideration on the part of the Government.

Wm. H. Gill, Quartermaster U. S. Army, is granted six weeks' leave of absence; and Lieutenant-Colonel Horace Brooks, twenty days. Lieut. G. Weitzel, Corps Engineers, receives leave of absence till Aug. 20, 1860, with permission to go beyond the limits of the United States.

A General Court-Martial is ordered to convene at Jefferson Barracks. The following officers will constitute the Court: Brevet-Major G. G. Waggoman, Maj. N. C. Macrae, Capt. Robert E. Clary, Capt. John C. McFerran, Lieut. Silas Crispin, Lieut. G. D. Bayard, and Second Lieut. Geo. D. Ruggles, Judge-Advocate.

A Board of Officers to consist of Maj. Robert Anderson, First Artillery; Capt. Israel Vogdes, First Artillery; and Capt. Joseph Roberts, Fourth Artillery, will assemble at Fort Monroe without delay, to arrange a programme of instruction for the Artillery School at that post, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 22.

Recently Messrs. Sweeny, Rittershouse, Fant & Co. addressed a letter to the President, containing a formal appeal from the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury against them on two points: First—His refusal to permit them to deposit at San Francisco any portion of the Government loan taken by them under the proposals by the Secretary of the 17th of December, 1858; and second—His refusal to refer the question to the Attorney-General. It is understood that bankers take the position that the place of deposit was clearly made a material part of the contract, and that the bidder, if successful, was explicitly authorized under the proposals to select any Government depository nearest to his residence or indicated as most convenient to him. Immediately after the award this firm offered to deposit the amount in the depository at San Francisco. The Secretary declined to receive it there, on the ground that he did not require funds at that place, and that his proposals did not authorise them to deposit at San Francisco. A balance of their loan, therefore remains unpaid. The correspondence shows that they have always been ready to pay at San Francisco. The President has answered their letter by informing them that an appeal does not lie to the President from the decisions of the heads of the different Executive Departments. Their acts and decisions are those of the President, for which he is held responsible, and that they are his *in fact*, in all cases of difficulty and importance. The truth, he says, is, that such an appellate jurisdiction would render it impossible for him to discharge his high duties to the country, and would resolve his office into a tribunal to hear and determine private claims in the last resort. He refers these bankers to the Court of Claims or to Congress. They have selected the latter.

The President has recognized D. Sebastiano Dacorsi as Vice-Consul for the Two Sicilies, at New-York, Antonio Farando y Stagno as Vice-Consul for Spain at New-Orleans, and C. Oliver O'Donnell as Vice-Consul for Portugal at Baltimore.

Mr. Gilmer's thirty-six votes on the first trial to-day were composed of those of his own political party, and of Messrs. Campbell, Covode, Hale, Haskin, Junkin, McKnight, Millward, Morris, (Penn.,) Nixon, Pennington, Schwartz, Scranton and Stratton. The above-named all returned to the support of Mr. Sherman on the last vote.

Messrs. Horace F. Clark, Davis of Indiana, and Reynolds voted for Mr. Adrain; and Messrs. Adrain, Montgomery, Morris of Illinois, and Riggs for Mr. Davis of Indiana.

There were five scattering Democratic votes.

Messrs. Maynard and Vance did not vote.

Mr. Gilmer, on the second trial, and Mr. Sickles, with four others, supported Mr. Davis of Indiana.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 22.

The Chair presented a communication from the officer in charge of the Capitol Extension respecting the heating and ventilating apparatus of the north wing.

Mr. Mallory, of Florida, (Dem.,) introduced a bill amendatory of the act to promote the progress of the useful arts.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, (Dem.,) introduced a bill making an appropriation for the payment of the expenses incurred by the people of Oregon and Washington to suppress Indian hostilities therein; also, a bill to extend the laws and Judicial system of the United States to Oregon.

Mr. Gwin, of California, (Dem.,) introduced a Pacific Railroad bill, and gave notice that he should call it up at an early day.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, (Dem.,) introduced a bill making appropriation for the erection of piers in Delaware Bay.

Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to reimburse the State of Iowa for moneys expended in the suppression of Indian hostilities.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to repeal all the laws granting fishing bounties.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the territorial organization of Arizona.

Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution that, when the Senate adjourn to-morrow, it stand adjourned till Tuesday next; and when it adjourns on Tuesday, it be adjourned till Friday; and from Friday until the third day of January. He said this was at the request of others, who wished to go home to spend the Holidays.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, (Rep.,) thought it an ingenious evasion of the Constitution.

Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, (Dem.,) did not so understand it. The only object was to have a common understanding that no business should be done until after the Holidays.

Mr. Collamer felt it his duty to protest against it. He was willing to attend to public business.

Mr. Davis suggested that it was better not to adjourn, as the House had not yet organized, and the President's Message was not received. The House might organize any day.

Mr. Slidell read from the Senate Journal, showing that similar resolutions had been adopted before on the occasion of the Cincinnati Convention and the Philadelphia Convention.

The resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. Bright, of Indiana, (Dem.,) introduced a bill for enlarging the public grounds surrounding the Capitol.

Mr. Hemphill, of Texas, (Dem.,) introduced bills making appropriations for the payment of certain Texas volunteers, and the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 22.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, (Rep.,) was entitled to the floor, but yielded it, to enable Mr Curtis, of Iowa, (Rep.,) to move that the House proceed to a vote for Speaker.

Mr. Curtis said it appeared to him that this was the last day before the Holidays in which they could effect an organization. He would like to hear his friend Mr. Farnsworth, were it not that that gentleman should devote the whole day to an effort to organize the House. The whole country is looking for our organization this very day. Mr. Curtis said he was told in private conversation, this morning, that four millions of dollars were due to contractors, and that most of them were now here imploring members to make an appropriation for their pay.

As a preliminary to voting there was a call of the House, and as it was ascertained that about eighteen members were absent, it was thought not best to proceed to a vote at present.

Mr. Anderson, of Kentucky, (American,) wanted first an organization of the House, and then gentlemen might discuss the Slavery question to their hearts' content. He was opposed to its agitation. He favored the enforcement of all laws, and there wanted the question to rest. He would not have risen now had not his colleague (Burnett) yesterday asked him why he did not take a particular course. He had not voted for the Democratic nominee since he came to the House, and would no accept an issue made between a Republican and a Democrat. He hoped such an issue would never arrive. He did not desire a united South, or a united North. He belonged to a party in opposition to the Administration, and they were not for a united South or a united North. If we go for a united South what would be the result? We would be overwhelmed by the North, which the next census would show to have largely the preponderance. If you make it a question of dollars and cents, where would be Southern interests? He stood here as a Whig and always expected to advocate Whig principles.

In a reply to a question of Mr. Burnett, why he did not vote for Mr. Millson? he said because Mr. Millson had voted against the Kansas-Nebraska bill. The Democrats themselves had been inconsistent in voting for Mr. Millson, who voted against the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which in 1854 was made the test of Democracy. So far as he was personally concerned, when he was on the Fillmore electoral ticket, he did say he would vote for the repeal of the Missouri line. It was true that Mr. Etheridge voted with Mr. Millson against that bill, but on every other question he agreed with Mr. Etheridge. He was a slave-holder, but did not think he was the worse for that. He was in favor of a tariff for the protection of American labor, and he understood Mr. Millson to favor free trade. Mr. Etheridge is for the union of these States.

Mr. Burnett said Mr. Anderson has a paper in his District called the Danville *Tribune*, in which appears a letter from his colleague attempting to fix the responsibility of an organization on the Democrats.

Mr. Anderson replied that he did say so and said so yet. [Laughter.] He repeated that the Democrats could not get votes enough to elect their nominee, even with the aid of the Southern Opposition. He and his friends were elected in opposition both to the Black Republicans and the Buchanan Administration. They could therefore have gained nothing by the election of a Democratic Speaker, who would so form the Committees as to stifle the investigations into corruptions which they were expected to expose. He spoke (amid laughter) of a man who made a fortune by attending to his own business, and of another who made a fortune by letting other people's business alone. He asked his colleague whether he would support Mr. Douglas if he was nominated by the Charleston Convention?

Mr. Burnett replied that he was not looking forward to such a contingency, but in a contest between a Black Republican and a national conservative man, he would set an example which his colleague would not be willing to follow. He would rally under any flag of any man against a Black Republican. If his colleague had been in the last Congress, would he have voted for the admission of Kansas under the English bill?

Mr. Anderson—I answer emphatically, No.

Mr. Burnett inquired whether his colleague's candidate for the Governorship of Kentucky (Bell) did not indorse the English bill?

Mr. Anderson replied that he did not. He then proceeded to explain Mr. Bell's position on that subject. The Democrats could elect a Southern man if they would, and that man was Mr. Gilmer. He did not believe that the mere election of a Republican President or Speaker was cause for going out of the Union. They should wait till he had committed an overt act and trespassed on the rights of the South. [Applause.] Then there would be time to consider the subject. Disunion ought not to enter any man's mind. He was for Union first, last and always. In the language of Webster, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." [Applause.]

Mr. Burnett replied—He was a Union man, but for a constitutional Union; and a Union without a Constitution was not worth a cent. He desired a united South as a most efficient check to the Republicans. As to his not voting for Mr. Gilmer, that gentleman, it was known, could not unite his own party friends. With regard to the charges of corruption made by his colleague, there were investigations at the last session, but no corruption was found against the Administration. Gentlemen could again make investigations, but they would meet with similar signal defeat as heretofore. He repeated that he was satisfied that this House could not be organized by the Democrats.

Mr. Harris of Maryland, (American,) remarked, as it could not be shown that if all the Southern opposition had voted for Mr. Millson that gentleman could be placed in the Speaker's chair, it was idle and unfair to charge the responsibility of his non-election upon them.

Mr. Burnett replied—If these twenty-three Southern opposition votes had been given to Mr. Millson, it would have resulted in an organization—it would have placed him in a position to command a majority of votes, and made it necessary for the Anti-Lecompton Democrats to decide the contest. As to its being in the power of the Democrats last week to elect Mr. Gilmer, he believed if the Democrats had gone over to him, certain gentlemen who had voted for him would have immediately changed their course.

Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) replied that he, as a Pennsylvanian, voted, on the occasion referred to, for Mr. Gilmer. He voted for him on his record as a conservative man, standing on the resolutions of 1850, and would not have changed his vote under any circumstances.

Mr. Burnett—Do you speak for all who voted with you?

Mr. Campbell—I speak for myself alone.

Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, (Independent,)—When the Democrats unite on Mr. Gilmer I am willing to unite to place him in the Chair. [Applause.]

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, said: When some of the Northern vote was, the other day, cast for Mr. Gilmer, he had previously learned that it was done in good faith, and he intended, whatever be the result, to adhere to that position.

Mr. Nixon, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) said he voted for Mr. Gilmer in good faith, and was ready to do so again.

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, was authorized to say Mr. Gilmer could get as many votes now as he had then.

Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said he had voted for Mr. Boteler, and would do so again against a sectional candidate, but would not be guided by Black Republicans voting for Mr. Gilmer, led by Thaddeus Stevens.

Mr. Haskin, of New-York, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) remarked that he cast his vote for Mr. Gilmer, who was consistent in his opposition to the Lecompton policy of the Administration. As an Anti-Lecompton Democrat, if Mr. Gilmer was again presented as a candidate of the conservative portion of the House, he would vote for him. [Applause.]

Mr. Burnett said if there was no other reason why he should not vote for Mr. Gilmer, that gentleman was sustained by some of the most prominent leaders of the Republican Party.

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, remarked that Mr. Burnett could exercise his own judgment. He was willing to leave it to the people outside of this House to pronounce upon the reasons for not voting for Mr. Gilmer assigned by Mr. Garrett and Mr. Burnett. It being now an ascertained fact that with the Democratic vote Mr. Gilmer can be elected, he put that gentleman in nomination. [Applause.]

Mr. Millson, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said that without any agency of his own his name had been used in the canvass. He did not think under the circumstances he could be regarded in any proper sense as a candidate. It was not therefore either his duty or privilege to withdraw his name or even to offer any suggestion to the gentlemen who had given the vote so flattering to himself. While he expressed his warm and grateful acknowledgements for the honor, he trusted he might be allowed to express the hope that in the future votes for Speaker his friends would be influenced alone by a sense of public duty uninfluenced in any degree by any supposed obligation resulting from his nomination.

The House proceeded to vote for Speaker with the following result:

Whole number of votes	223
Necessary for a choice	112
Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,)	95
Mr. Millson, of Virginia, (Dem.,)	79
Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, (Am.,)	36
Mr. Davis, of Indiana, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,)	4
Mr. Adrain, of N. J., (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,)	3
Scattering	6

Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) proceeded to show how an organization could rapidly be effected by the Union of all opposed to the Republicans. He made the proposition in good faith, and was willing to tender the olive branch. Let the thirty, including the Southern Opposition on the Union side, select a candidate from the Democratic side; or let the Democrats select one from their side. Let all unite against the common enemy, and success is certain. [Applause.]

Impatient cries of "Call the roll; vote, &c."

Another ballot was taken with the following result:

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,)	108
Mr. Millson, of Virginia, (Dem.,)	69
Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, (Am.,)	21
Scattering	26
Whole number of votes cast	222
Necessary to a choice	112

Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) offered a resolution that on and after to-day no vote shall be taken for Speaker until the second Monday in January. He said it was evident the House could do nothing just now to effect an organization. They were approaching the holidays, which even the slaves of the South enjoyed. He thought it better to adjourn over, that gentlemen might go home and catch some of the patriotic feelings of their constituents.

Mr. Washburne, of Maine, (Rep.,) and others on the Republican side, objected to the reception of the resolution.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) contended that only two motions were in order, either to proceed to a vote or to adjourn. The discussion of the Slavery question had been thrust on the House by those who cry out "No agitation." The Republicans have sat here with closed lips while the grossest perversion of their doctrines has been made by men who claim to be fair-minded. Now, when we owe five millions to those who have performed service under written contracts, and have been waiting six months for their pay, it was proposed that gentlemen go home, and leave the Government bankrupt. He asked whether Government's plighted faith should be preserved above all to contractors, who have rendered important services? They have been sitting here listening to speeches, in substance what has appeared in the New-York *Herald* for the last six weeks. That paper furnished the brains, while the discussion only lacks the spice and terseness of its style. All read these editorials with interest. Gentlemen here have been advertising Mr. Helper's book, which, they say, is destructive to the peace and tranquillity of the Union, and giving it a wider circulation, which the Republican Committee had failed to do. If the book was incendiary, as was charged, and disturbed the peace of the country so much, those who have been discussing the Slavery question are responsible for it. The Republicans had not spread broadcast this book.

Mr. Davidson, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) and several others, reminded Mr. Grow that he had indorsed the circulation of Helper's compendium.

Mr. Grow replied, that the Republicans asked to be judged by their Platform and record, not by the perversions of the newspapers. When any man charged him with being an accomplice of murder, treason, and other crimes, he had no other answer than to treat it with the contempt it deserved. He was willing to proclaim his political sentiments at all times. This Union was not as strong as he supposed, if a pamphlet of twelve hundred pages can disturb its tranquillity. He and his friends asked that the business for which they came here should be transacted. He had heard it intimated that when the 1st of January comes, if the Government is not in credit to comply with its contracts, and pay these contractors five millions, they will abandon the service. The Republicans take no part in the discussions which delay the organization. They would consent to no adjournment for sports and the holidays, while these meritorious claimants are unprovided for.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, (Dem.,) and others, sought the floor, but the dispute was terminated by an adjournment.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE HOUSE—MR. DAVIDSON ON HIS LEGS—THE DECLENSION OF JUDGE PARKER—THE HARD-SHELL REPRESENTATIVE OF ALABAMA—THE OTHER FIGURANTS OF THE DAY.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1859.

On the opening of the House this morning, Thomas G. Davidson, of Louisiana, hastily described in yesterday's letter, took the floor and claimed credit for the little time he had consumed during the past four years addressing the House. Leaning on his crutch, which he holds with his left hand, and with his right hand warmly and securely lodged in his breeches pocket, the venerable and white-haired old gentleman gives us an easy and good-natured talk on matters and things in general—liberty of speech—misconceptions and wilful mistakes of the Republican Party, and the duty of the Democrats to adhere strictly to men of national and conservative principles. He grew a little warm in proclaiming that, "whenever any great interest of the Republic was to be conserved, *he* never had faltered—never had failed to come to the rescue with all his energies and all his strength!" This was a plucky and vivacious statement, showing that red blood still runs in the old man's veins; and as such it was hailed with applause by all sides of the House. A man of known moderation and plain statement, he enforced on the attention of his fellow-members, that it was no longer the Southern leaders striving to excite the masses of their constituencies for selfish purposes; on the contrary, for the first time in our history, we now see the Southern masses urging forward to extreme measures those leaders who heretofore were far ahead of them in the assertion of Southern rights. It was curious to see the trembling eagerness with which our ancient friend adjusted his silver spectacles, when about to make those unhappy quotations from Senator Seward's speech at Rochester. A political Rip Van Winkle, Mr. Davidson only seemed to have awoke this morning to the consciousness that things are not now as they were in the days when Thomas Jefferson was President. As the heat of the subject got into his old bones, the speaker's utterance became fast and very difficult to follow. His right hand was presently extracted from his pocket, and towards the close he waved it round his head—shook it against the Republicans, though never clinching it; and finally hopped round the aisle on his one sound foot and crutch with all the activity of a robin who has just discovered a more than commonly fat earth-worm in the clod last turned up by the farmer's spade.

While he is reading another long extract from Helper's book, it may be mentioned that Amasa J. Parker has declined the appointment of United States District-Attorney for New-York, and that Mr. Gilbert Dean arrived here this morning, as an applicant for the place. Mr. Dean called upon the President, bright and early, about three or four hours ago, being accompanied by Hon. John Cochrane, who indorsed his professional fitness; but the indications are pretty unmistakable that Mr. Buchanan, in this appointment, will not recognize any one who has placed himself outside of the regular Democratic organization. The appointment will be made next Friday, and if Gen. Elijah Ward can convince the President that his services in Congress has not taken away from his former high standing at the New-York Bar, the General will be the most promising applicant—certainly the one whose appointment would be personally most agreeable to Mr. Buchanan.

This parenthesis and the quotations from Helper being concluded together, Mr. Davidson is heard resuming his remarks—denouncing the tadpole as the vilest of all living things, and the frog as only less vile than the tadpole. The application of this be comes clear, when he states that freesoilers are the tadpoles of politics and Abolitionists the fully developed frogs! To be sure this is not quite original, but it provokes a laugh; the laugh puts the House into better humor; and then one fine old Southern gentleman turns round to his own side of the assemblage, and pitches into Otho R. Singleton, of Mississippi, Martin J. Crawford, of Georgia, and all the secession juveniles who had been ventilating their crude treason during the past ten days. "It is my religion," he said "to be a lover of the Union! My State is conservative both from conviction and interest; and through *me* it repudiates all the theories of Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina." Having only awakened this morning to the existence of John Brown, Mr. Davidson went back to where the world was when he fell asleep, and attacked the British Government with all the freshness and activity of revolutionary spirit.—It being clear that he still thinks it takes six weeks to travel the road between Georgia and the City of Brotherly Love.

On Mr. Davidson's resuming his seat, Williamson R. W. Cobb of Alabama seized the floor, and delivered an extraordinary hard-shell Baptist sermon, of that original and amusing kind for which he long ago obtained a patent. The Rev. Mr. Cobb has been for thirteen years a member of the house, and a pillar of the crustacious Baptist faith. He is a model man of the type half horse half alligator, standing six feet four inches in his broad-toed boots, and so thin as to recall the story of that Western debtor who, when pursued by the sheriff, crept into his rifle and looked out at his pursuers through the touchhole. In dress he is all over the Baptist parson—black dress coat, black satin waistcoat and heavy gold seal, a yard and a half of thin black trousers, and a stiff black satin cravat, surmounted by sharp-pointed white shirt-collars. His face resembles that of a death's-head moth—the forehead narrow and prominent, the dark eyes sunk away out of sight, the cheek-bones hardly covered by the tight-drawn and sallow skin, the cheeks hollow, the nose short, and the head thickly thatched with a shortish but strong growth of iron-gray hair, divided in the middle of the forehead. Swaying backward and forward on his legs, like the long pendulum in the tower of Notre Dame, suspended there to prove the rotation of the earth,—this gaunt and grisly orator swings his arms through the air with a sweep as wide and desolating in gesture as if wielding the scythe of time. His voice has the wild sinking and falling, shouting and whispering, shrieking and muttering of the western Baptist pulpit. His grammar is a little more uncouth than his appearance, and his pronunciation keeps unison with all the fantastic surroundings of his nature. Now and then he darts forward, thrusting out a long skinny arm and extended forefinger at the Republicans, while he asks a question; then crouching back on his haunches, while he feigns to be shocked with the answer which he has put into their mouths: "Have you no other man," he screams to the Republicans—"Have you no other man but Sherman to fix in that *cheer?* If you *have*, and doan't go to do it, then you're the meanest kind of white men that crawls this airth; for *ef* you do put him thahr, in that cheer, our people'll lick us out of our boots when they get us hoam!" As another reason for organizing, he very frankly confessed that he "wanted a little money himself, and thahr was no sight for a-gettin' it until the cheer was filled." Never did a provincial tragedian, obtaining his first chance for fame in a Metropolitan theatre, so tear a passion to rags and out-Herod Herod in the way of stormy gesticulation and wild attitudes as did this orator of the day. His legs were bendable as a length of hose-pipe; his arms extensive and prehensile as if a couple of rattle-snakes had been jointed on at his shoulders; and the hard bones of his fingers rattled together as he snapped them in the faces of the Republicans—carrying out the idea which the curving and writhing of his talon-ended arms suggested.

He was interrupted by Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, who rose on behalf of the South Americans to protest that *they* could never affiliate with the Democrats, who had traduced and aspersed them since the House had commenced balloting for Speaker. Mr. Etheridge is a man of about 38 years of age with a singularly fine and well developed, broad forehead; straight, brown hair; brown whiskers and chin-beard; large hazel eyes, set at an honest distance from each other, and a prominent, straight nose of not any decided type. He has a fine, mellow voice, talks fluently, and his words appear to carry weight both with his own men and the Republicans. He speaks like a lawyer, with a good deal of emphasis, and his general appearance is very prepossessing. The point of discussion between this gentleman and Cobb was whether, as a matter of propriety, the South Americans should go over to the Democrats, or the Democrats to the South Americans. Etheridge wound up by declaring that "it would be the last resort with him—the cup of bitterness filled to overflowing—before he would ever cast his vote for any man who had voted for that Lecompton iniquity, which a majority of ten thousand in Kansas had since shown to be the worst act of despotism ever attempted to be perpetrated against a free people." This brought down the House, previously convulsed with laughter at Cobb, into a long storm of applause, which very decidedly showed the feeling to be in the speaker's favor.

Mr. Boteler then rose and nominated Gen. John S. Millson, of Virginia,—a nomination which was received with loud applause. Mr. Boteler is a singularly fine-looking man, slightly bald in the forehead, with full, dark beard, unconscious of a razor, eyes of the average size, well se under clearly-marked brows, a florid complexion and Grecian features. He is extremely English in his style of speaking—his voice richly toned and calm, and his whole manner of a conciliatory turn. Had the vote been taken when he sat down, the chances are that Millson would have been elected by a combination of all the Anti-Republican elements. But at this juncture Mr. Horace F. Clark sprang to his feet and obtained the floor. He is now speaking, and his remarks will largely diminish the chances of anything which can be construed into an Administration victory. It is ten minutes to 3 P. M., and the mail closes at the hour. He is listened to with deep attention—the Democratic benches showing that his speech is regarded as calamitous to their hopes of succeeding on Boteler's nomination of Millson. Clark has now been speaking eight minutes, but his drift is not fully revealed. NOBODY.

CLIQUEISM IN THE SENATE—THE COMMITTEES—THE CONTROLLING INFLUENCE OF THE CHAMBER.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1859.

Much dissatisfaction exists, and is freely expressed here, as to the manner in which the Senate is managed by a few of its members, forming an inside organization within the Democratic Caucus. This little clique, controlled by Senator Slidell, representing the Secession element, is maintained in its ascendancy on the basis of hostility to Judge Douglas. Full one-half of the Senators have hopes, more or less active, of the Charleston nomination; and it is by artfully playing on these hopes, and stimulating the jealousies against Douglas, that Messrs. Slidell, Bright, Fitch and company have been enabled to seize complete possession of all the executive branches connected with the Senate.

By one means and another, but always through he agency of an inside secret organization in the Democratic caucus, these Senatorial janisaries have controlled and coerced every presiding officer of the Senate for many years, with the exception of Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, whose election the other day must be a sore blow to their schemes. Whenever a Democratic caucus is convened to select Standing Committees, or for any other important purpose, Mutual Admirationist Number One moves that his friend Mutual Admirationist Number Two be appointed Chairman. It would seem discourteous to contest this; and then Admirationist Number Two appoints a sub-Committee of his fellows: numbers One, Three, Four, Five and Six to report a "programme of Committees" for the action of the Caucus. This report, whenever possibly practicable, places a man in the interest of the clique at the head of each important Committee, and then the whole programme is partly bullied through and partly cajoled upon the Caucus. Such of the Senators as are candidates for the Presidency are informed that the programme will surely "kill off Douglas," and be "all in their own interest." Others are given places at the head of various Private Bill Committees, where the patronage exceeds the power; and, in one way or another, the six mutual Admirationists manage to keep everything in the family circle.

It is thus that in the Standing Committees just appointed we see not the Democratic Party, dominant in the Senate, represented, but the schemes and the hatreds, the jealousies and interests of this secret cabal. Hunter, of Virginia, has been appointed by them Chairman of Finance; Mason, of the same State, controls Foreign Relations; Mallory, another Southern man, has Naval Affairs; our military destinies are confided to Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi; Robert Johnson, of Arkansas, has Indian Affairs; Gwin, of Missouri, displaces Douglas in the supervision of Territories; Bayard, of Delaware, is intrusted with the Judiciary; C. C. Clay, Jr., of Alabama, has to look after Commerce; while Johnson, of Tennessee, is given the distribution and control of Public Lands. Thus the Chairman of every important Committee has, at this deal, been taken from the South—not one of the ten Democratic Senators from the Free States being thought worthy to be trusted with any active or commanding part in the Senatorial business or patronage!

To be sure, Pugh, of Ohio, was tempted with the Chairmanship of the Committee on Patents—all private bills—which he contemptuously spurned. Douglas, the last Free-State Senatorial Chairman, has been removed from the Committee on Territories; and now all the practical public business of the nation is in the hands of a half-dozen men, who ostensibly parade themselves as "friends of the Administration"—though most of them have proved unable to control the Charleston Delegations from their own counties, much less States, against the overwhelming popular sentiment in favor of the "Little Giant," who—while he was sick—they seemed to think might be persecuted with safety. Douglas, however, will be back in his seat by the first session of January; and then there will be war to the knife and the knife to the hilt against this cabal-domination. How can Messrs. Bright and Fitch, of Indiana, for instance, explain the fact that in their own *counties*, all the National Delegates are of the Douglas, stripe, as are also a decisive majority of the whole Indiana delegation? Let these men look out in time, or the day of retribution will be upon them before they know it. As between Green, the present Chairman of the Territorial Committee, and Judge Douglas, who has been struck down from that post, the country will have no difficulty in deciding. To the credit of Senator Hunter, of Virginia, be it said, that he has never taken any unfair part against his great rival; and that fact may yet prove to him the proudest and most useful record of his life. Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, is also a fair and just minded gentleman; and his election as President *pro tem.* of the Senate seems to argue an improvement in the tone of that body—certain to come at any rate, whenever the secret machinery, partly exposed in this letter, is seen through and understood.

It is a significant fact, and one which must have its just influence on the country, that the men here who are bitterest, and prepared to take the most desperate chances against Judge Douglas, are all the wherents of the secession and disunion school. Slidell himself, for instance can have no hope of the Presidency except in an exclusively Southern federation. Bitterly opposed to Thomas Jefferson as he was in 1813, when he gave his famous Anti-Jefferson toast at the banquet to the "Naval Heroes of our Country," held in New-York. Mr. Slidell has never honestly been a Democrat in his life, the taint and odor of his early Federal principles pervading all that he thinks, or says, or does. M. B.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

Important from China---The Russians to be Driven from the Amoor.

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Captain Lott, which sailed from Liverpool at 9½ on the morning of the 10th inst., arrived here at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

The steamer *New-York* arrived at Southampton on the 8th inst.

In future the North German Lloyd's steamers are to sail from Southampton for New-York on Wednesdays, instead of Tuesdays, as hitherto.

The *Prince Albert*, from Galway for St. Johns, was appointed to sail the same day as the *Asia*.

The news by the *Asia* is not quite two days later as the *North American* and *City of Washington* brought out telegraphic advices, *vid* Queenstown, to the afternoon of the 8th inst.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

Additional adhesions to the Congress had been received at Paris.

Advices from Rome say that the official invitations to the Papal Government were to be presented simultaneously by the French and Austrian Ambassadors. The Vienna invitation was not expected to reach Rome before the 10th inst.

M. Mori will be the second Plenipotentiary of Spain.

Notwithstanding the objection urged against Count Cavour as the representative of Sardinia at the Congress, the report was persisted in at Paris that Cavour would be the Plenipotentiary for the King of Sardinia.

We are furnished by the *Constitutionnel* with the following authoritative statement in reference to the Congress:

"England, Austria, Prussia, and Sardinia, have officially notified their adhesion to the Congress. Up to the present time Lord Cowley appears designed to represent his country in the quality of First Plenipotentiary. M. de Schleinitz, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, is still looked for as the First Plenipotentiary for Prussia. The Count de Rechberg, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Prince Richard Metternich, will represent Austria—or, at least, so there is reason to believe. The Plenipotentiaries of the other Powers are not yet sufficiently indicated for us even to hazard conjectures who they may be."

The Brussels *Nord* states: "Lord Wodehouse, the present Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in England has, it is stated, been appointed second Plenipotentiary. Nothing tends to contradict the first account given, that M. de Schleinitz and Count Pourtales had been fixed on as first and second Plenipotentiaries for the Government of Berlin. There is no truth in the statement that the letters for the King of Naples and the Pope had not been sent off. The exiled sovereigns and the present chiefs of the Governments of Central Italy will plead their cause before the Great European Council by means of notes and memorials. The publication of a new memorandum by the Duchess of Parma is already spoken of.

GREAT BRIT

December, but they subsequently issued a notice of their intention to postpone the explanation they intended to make for a month. Great dissatisfaction existed among the shareholders at this proceeding, and it was expected that, notwithstanding the action of the directors, a full meeting would be held on the day first named. It is said the directors had resolved to borrow money on the security of the ship.

Lord PALMERSTON and the Earl of ELGIN have accepted invitations to a grand banquet about to be given by the Southampton Chamber of Commerce, to celebrate the selection of the port of Southamption for the *Great Easteen* steamship.

The London *Times*, in its City Article, draws attention to the injustice of Government to the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, which is the only British line of transatlantic steamers without a subsidy, and which suffers great hardship in the absence of those profits and facilities which a mail grant confers.

Great success had attended the efforts of the divers at the wreck of the steamer *Royal Charter*. About £180,000 sterling, or nearly half the amount of gold shipped in her, had been recovered, and great hopes were entertained of obtaining the remainder. The expenses in the recovery had not exceeded £2,000.

The first battery of Armstrong's guns had been proved at Woolwich, with perfect success. They resisted the shock from the largest amount of powder it was possible to cram into them, and were afterwards packed in cases for transport.

At the Newcastle Assizes, JOHN WATSON MOODY, of Portland, Maine, mate of the American ship *Mary*, was tried for the willful murder of DANIEL WITHAM, an American sailor, in the Northumberland Docks, in August last. It was proved that the prisoner pulled WITHAM out of his berth and knocked him down with a "knuckle-duster," inflicting injuries from which WITHAM died five days afterwards. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, and MOODY was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

The four merchants who wrote to the Emperor NAPOLEON continued to be objects of reproach and censure, and there had even been some talk of a prosecution being commenced against them. At a meeting of the Liverpool Law Society it was resolved to tender the Attorney-General the assistance of the Society, should it be determined to take any proceedings against the offenders.

Mr. THOMAS DE QUINCEY died on Thursday, Dec. 8, at Edinburgh, having considerably passed the term of three score years and ten. For many months past he has resided in Edinburgh, preferring the town to his house at Lasswade mainly for the convenience of superintending the passage through the press of the collected edition of his works, now being issued by Messrs. HOGG, and of which the 14th and last volume is nearly ready for publication. For some weeks past his health had been seriously affected; but as he was frequently an invalid, alarm was not excited as to his condition till very lately; and the end, though it could not be said to be either sudden or premature, was yet so far unexpected. Two of Mr. DE QUINCEY's daughters were with him at the time of his death. The *Scotsman* says that almost to the very last his perceptions were as vivid, his interest in knowledge and affairs as keen as ever; and while his bodily frame, wasted by suffering and thought, day by day faded and shrunk, his mind retained unimpaired its characteristic capaciousness, activity and acuteness. Within a week or two he talked readily, and with all that delicacy of discrimination of which his conversation partook equally with his writings, of such matters as occupied public attention; displaying so much of elasticity and power that even those who had the rare privilege and opportunity of seeing him in those latter days cannot be otherwise than startled and shocked by the seeming suddenness of his death.

VICTOR HUGO ON JOHN BROWN.

To the Editor of the London Star.

SIR: When our thoughts dwell upon the United States of America, a majestic form rises before the eye of imagination. It is a WASHINGTON!

Look, then, at what is taking place in that country of WASHINGTON at this present moment.

In the Southern States of the Union there are slaves, and this circumstance is regarded with indignation, as the most monstrous of inconsistencies—by the pure and logical conscience of the Northern States. A white man, a free man, JOHN BROWN, sought to deliver those negro slaves from bondage. Assuredly, if insurrection is ever a sacred duty, it must be so when it is directed against Slavery. JOHN BROWN endeavored to commence the work of emancipation by the liberation of the slaves in Virginia. Pious, austere, animated with the old Puritan spirit, inspired by the spirit of the Gospel, he sounded to these men, these oppressed brothers, the rallying cry of freedom. The slaves, enervated by servitude, made no response to the appeal. Slavery afflicts the soul with deafness. BROWN, though deserted, still fought at the head of a handful of heroic men; he struggled; he was riddled with balls; his two young sons, sacred martyrs, fell dead at his side, and he himself was taken. That is what they call the affair of Harper's Ferry.

JOHN BROWN has been tried, with four of his comrades, COOK, COPPIC, GREEN and COPELAND.

What has been the character of his trial? Let us sum it up in a few words:

JOHN BROWN, upon a wretched pallet, with six half-gaping wounds, a gun-shot wound in his arm, another in his loins, and two in his head, scarcely conscious of surrounding sounds, bathing his mattress in blood, and with the ghostly presences of his two dead sons ever beside him; his four fellow-sufferers wounded, dragging themselves along by his side; STEPHENS bleeding from four sabre wounds; justice in a hurry and overleaping all obstacles; an attorney, HUNTER, who wishes to proceed hastily, and a judge, PARKER, who suffers him to have his way; the hearing cut short, almost every application for delay refused, forged and mutilated documents produced, the witnesses for the defence kidnapped, every obstacle thrown in the way of the prisoner's counsel, two cannon loaded with cannister stationed in the Court, orders given to the jailers to shoot the prisoners if they sought to escape, forty minutes of deliberation, and three men sentenced to die. I declare, on my honor, that all this took place, not in Turkey, but in America.

Such things cannot be done with impunity in the face of the civilized world. The universal conscience of humanity is an ever-watchful eye. Let the Judges of Charlestown, and HUNTER, and PARKER, and the slaveholding jurors, and the whole population of Virginia, ponder on it well; they are watched! They are not alone in the world.

At this moment America attracts the eyes of the whole of Europe.

JOHN BROWN, condemned to die, was to have been hanged on the 2d of December—this very day.

But news has just reached us. A respite has been granted to him. It is not until the 16th that he is to die.

The interval is a brief one. Before it has ended will a cry for mercy have had time to make itself effectually heard?

No matter! it is our duty to speak out.

Perhaps a second respite may be granted. America is a noble nation. The impulse of humanity springs quickly into life among a free people. We may yet hope that will be saved.

If it were otherwise, if BROWN should die on the scaffold on the 16th of December, what a terrible calamity!

The executioner of BROWN, let us avow it openly (for the day of the Kings is past, and the day of the Peoples dawns, and to the people we are bound frankly to speak the truth)—the executioner of BROWN would be neither the Attorney HUNTER, nor the Judge PARKER, nor the Governor WISE, nor the State of Virginia; it would be, though we can scarce think or speak of it without a shudder, the whole American Republic.

The more one loves, the more one admires, the more one venerates that Republic, the more heartsick one feels at the contemplation of such a catastrophe. A single State ought not to have the power to dishonor all the rest, and in this case there is an obvious justification for a Federal intervention. Otherwise, by hesitating to interfere when it might prevent a crime, the Union becomes a participator in its guilt. No matter how intense may be the indignation of the generous Northern States, the Southern States force them to share the opprobrium of this murder. All of us, no matter who we may be, who are bound together as compatriots by the common tie of Democratic creed, feel ourselves in some measure compromised. If the scaffold should be erected on the 16th of December, the incorruptible voice of history would thenceforward testify that the august confederation of the New World had added to all its ties of holy brotherhood a brotherhood of blood, and the *fasces* of that splendid Republic would be bound together with the running noose that hung from the gibbet of BROWN.

It is a bond that can only kill.

When we reflect on what BROWN, the liberator, the champion of Christ, has striven to effect, and when we remember that he is about to die, slaughtered by the American Republic, the crime assumes an importance coextensive with that of the nation which would commit it; and when we say to ourselves that this nation is one of the glories of the human race; that like France, like England, like Germany, she is one of the great agents of civilization; that she sometimes even leaves Europe in the rear by the sublime audacity of some of her progressive movements; that she is the queen of an entire world, and that her brow is irradiated with a glorious halo of freedom, we declare our conviction that JOHN BROWN will not die, for we recoil horror-struck from the idea of so great a crime committed by so great a people.

Viewed in a political light, the murder of BROWN would be an irreparable fault. It would penetrate the Union with a gaping fissure which would lead in the end to its entire disruption. It is possible that the execution of BROWN might establish Slavery on a firm basis in Virginia, but it is certain that it would shake to its centre the entire fabric of American Democracy. You preserve your infamy, but you sacrifice your glory.

Viewed in a moral light, it seems to me that a portion of the enlightenment of humanity would be eclipsed—that even the ideas of justice and injustice would be obscured on the day which should witness the assassination of emancipation by liberty.

As for myself, though I am but a mere atom, yet being, as I am, in common with all other men, inspired with the conscience of humanity, I fall on my knees weeping before the great spangled banner of the new world, and with clasped hands, and with profound and filial respect, I implore the illustrious American Republic, sister of the French Republic, to see to the safety of the universal moral law, to save JOHN BROWN, to demolish the threatening scaffold of the 16th of December, and not to suffer that, beneath its eyes, and I add, with a shudder, almost by its fault, a crime should be perpetrated surpassing the first fratricide in iniquity.

For—yes, let America know it and ponder on it well—there is something more terrible than Cain slaying Abel: it is WASHINGTON slaying SPARTACUS.

VICTOR HUGO.

HAUTEVILLE HOUSE, Dec. 2, 1859.

THE LATEST BY THE ASIA.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 10.

The Directors of the Great Ship Company notify that the special meeting called for January 11, is for the purpose of laying before the shareholders the whole financial position of the Company; of taking into consideration the raising of further capital by preference shares or otherwise; the procuring money on mortgage or otherwise, and any proposals that may be made for chartering or purchasing the ship.

The *Times* says the liabilities to be met immediately are said to reach £45,000, against which they have only £1,100 in the hands of their bankers. There is, however, £7,242 due on arrears of calls, so that £36,658 is the exact sum to be provided. The amount of shares issued is £303,258, and £26,742 remains to be issued.

The *Daily News* says the Company have made arrangements to borrow £40,000 on six months on mortgage of the *Great Eastern*, in order to meet pressing claims.

A goodly number of volunteers have offered themselves for enrolment in the London Irish corps. Drill will probably commence next week. The general council now comprises some forty noblemen and gentlemen of all political creeds and opinions.

In the course of yesterday the Gloucester Election Commissioners had a sitting in Westminster but nothing new was revealed.

The *Times* says the East Kent Directors, at their Board yesterday, agreed to the proposal of the South-eastern Company, and to discuss the question of an arrangement in the form of a lease instead of a fusion.

It is announced in Paris that Messrs. ROTHSCHILD have contracted to buy the Moscow and St. Petersburg railway.

The *Times* says the rumor is not believed on this side.

The *Times'* City Article of Friday evening says British railway stocks have been comparatively dull, and in some cases a trifling decline has taken place. The market, however, is still intrinsically firm, owing to the expectation of increased dividends.

The traffic returns for the United Kingdom, week ending Dec. 3, exceeded by £42,110 the same week last year.

The *Times* announces that the vacant seat on the bench has been filled by the appointment of the Solicitor-General, Sir H. KEATING. No decision has as yet been arrived at as to the successor of the Solicitor-General. The names of Mr. E. JAMES, Mr. WILDE and Mr. ROUNDEL PALMER are mentioned as likely to be appointed.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Return of the Emperor—Promise of the Season—The Imperial Palaces.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 8, 1859.

The tri-color now floats over the palace of the Tuileries for the first time since the month of June last, when the Court of the Regency removed to St. Cloud. The return of their Majesties to the official palace is the signal for the return of the rest of the fashionable world, and the season may now be considered as fairly opened. The Winter promises to be a gay one, for to the ordinary attractions of the season, will be added the Congress, with its crowd of distinguished diplomatists and aid diplomatists. The famous treaties of 1815 are to be renovated and triangulated anew, and the men who take part in this important historical event will be the disputed of the saloons, and the centre of all eyes. They will be dinnered, *fêted* and photographed, individually and collectively; with the addition of a round table, their physiognamies will grace the dead-walls of the city as a decoy to the advertisement of chocolate merchants or the venders of patent soap for removing grease spots, as occurred to the Congress of 1856. More than ever is Paris going to be the centre of the universe this Winter.

Some months ago it was asserted that the Court would inhabit the Palais Elysée this season, in order to repair the Tuileries; but, although the former palace has undergone extensive repairs, it appears that all things are not yet ready for the change of residence. At the same time some important improvements have been made in the interior decorations of the Tuileries, more particularly in the apartments occupied by the Empress. Heretofore these rooms, although stately, were cold, formal and inconvenient; they are now converted into the most exquisite and comfortable of saloons and boudoirs, in keeping with the march of the decorative and furnishing art. Among other details Her Majesty has employed Mr. CHAPLIN, an Anglo-French artist, who made a considerable reputation at the last exhibitions in painting young girls in the zephyry style, representing allegorical subjects, to decorate in this style one of her saloons. This saloon will be called the *salon des fleurs*; its six principal panels will bear allegorical personifications of as many flowers, and Mr. CHAPLIN, who was left free to exercise his own taste, has chosen the rose, the marguerite, the wild poppy, the heart's-ease and the water-lilly. There is a chance that this style of decoration for parlors and ladies' boudoirs may become the mode, and if it does there will be another most seductive and effective means added to the list for the rapid attenuation of the purses of husbands and fathers—for panels like Mr. CHAPLIN's hardly cost less than a thousand dollars each.

Although much sought after, it is often the shipwreck of an artist's reputation to be employed on the State palaces; for there he has the whole world for critics, and if he fails he is condemned by the whole world. Thus an artist was charged two years ago to change the garden of the Tuileries in such a way as to give their Majesties more room for walking on the whole west side of the palace. The duty was performed, and now every one, including the Emperor, is dissatisfied with the manner in which the work has been executed. It is neither regal, grand nor pretty; its entrances are insignificant; there is too much sand and too little water. There is a question now of changing all this; the garden will have monumental entrances; the fountains will be changed, and the whole face of the garden remodeled. At the same time it is a question of banishing from the garden the crowd of mythological heroes whose unrelieved nudity offends the modesty of the young mothers and young misses who frequent the imperial promenade in such large numbers. How much more appropriate, indeed, would it be to replace all these nude Hercules and Sparticuses and Antonys by more modern heroes, whose epoch gives even the marble which represents them the right to be clothed.

The aristocratic world has had a fruitful subject of conversation for two days past, in a much to be regretted encounter which took place on Monday evening last at the Grand Opera, between two gentlemen of the highest standing in society. I happened to be one of the half a dozen witnesses to this scene, and although the circumstance in itself was most unfortunate, and was entirely the result of one of those sudden bursts of passion to which all men are sometimes subject, yet the conduct of each was so gallant in the affair, that there can be no indiscretion in mentioning here the details. During the interval between the acts, a gentleman who sat next me in the orchestra stalls, as well as many other persons in the house, looked more or less at a very handsome young lady seated in the private box at the side of and on a level with the orchestra seats. With the young lady was her husband, her father and mother, her brother, and another gentleman. The husband took offence at what he deemed a too frequent use of the lorgnette by the gentleman already referred to, in view of the close proximity of the latter to the box, so that when, at the second fall of the curtain, this gentleman went out into the narrow lobby behind the boxes, he was there interrupted by the husband of the young lady, who had come out of the box for the purpose.

"Why do you gaze, Sir, so persistently at my wife?" said the husband.

"I did not gaze at your wife, Sir, more persistently than one is permitted to gaze at any lady in a theatre,' replied the other.

"But at that distance it is not proper (*convenable* was the word used) to gaze as you did at a lady."

"Do you pretend to say, Sir, that I was not *convenable* towards your wife?"

"I do."

No sooner were these words uttered than the husband received in the face a tremendous blow from the hand of the other, and then a scuffle ensued in which several blows were passed, the gentleman who had struck the first blow, receiving one which drew blood. The brother of the young lady, who had come out of the box, rushed in to separate the combatants, and M. DE VILLEMESSANT, editor of *Figaro*, who happened also to be in the corridor at the moment, assisted in separating them. Once separated, the husband said,

"You will give me satisfaction for this, Sir; I will give you my card."

"Most certainly," said the other; "I am the Count DE LAURISTON."

"Then I need not give you my card," said the husband, "I am the Marquis DE GALLIFET."

"Very well," said the Count. "This is the first time in my life that I was ev[illegible] of politeness; it is too serious a c[illegible] my name and rank to permit to go unpunished, and I am going to kill you, Sir; I relaxed for one man in my life, but I shall not do it this time; I shall kill you, Sir!"

"We shall see!" said the Marquis, and then both gentlemen resumed their seats and sat the play out as quietly as if nothing had occurred.

The Count DE LAURISTON is forty-five or fifty years of age, and is well known in French society as a high-toned and chivalric man, and as a man not likely to let his name suffer for want of courage. He is a large and vigorous man, has already had affairs of honor, and is considered a most dangerous antagonist. It was he that built the fine palace on the Champs Elysées, now owned by the Empress.

The Marquis DE GALLIFET is a young man under thirty, and is short and slim in person. He too has had affairs of honor, the last of which was with Mr. CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED, of New-York, at Baden-Baden, last Summer. He is a Lieutenant in the Chasseurs d'Afrique, and was decorated by the Emperor for his brave and gallant conduct during the late campaign in Italy. At the battle of Solferino, as I have already had occasion to tell you, he accomplished feats of daring in presence of the enemy, which placed him in the ranks of the dare-devils of the army. He was married only three weeks ago to the daughter of the millionare-banker LAFFITTE, a most charming young person of eighteen years, and it was the family LAFFITTE who were in the box with M. DE GALLIFET at the moment of the encounter at the Opera.

One can easily imagine the feelings of the young bride at this unfortunate occurrence. But a blow, in this country, cannot pass without a hostile meeting, more especially if the man who receives it is an officer of the army; and accordingly the parties met, yesterday morning, in the environs of the city, and fought with small-swords. Both men fought with great determination and skill. The Count received a slight wound, and then ran the Marquis through the shoulder, inflicting so dangerous a wound that, although the two adversaries wished to continue the combat, the seconds thought it prudent to put an end to it by declaring the honor of both parties satisfied. The wound of M. DE GALLIFET, although not mortal, is yet a severe one, that will require some weeks of careful nursing.

The wind just now is to duels, for this is the fourth one we have had within as many weeks.

The representation on Monday night at the Grand Opera, to which I have referred, was for the *début* of Mlle. WESTVALI, in the grand spectacle-opera of "Herculaneum," music of FELICIEN DAVID. In this opera, Mlle. WESTVALI was to take the *rôle* "created," as the French say, by Mme. BORGHI-MANO, and there was a large mustering of the Press and the *dilettanti* on the occasion, curious, no doubt, to compare La WESTVALI with her brilliant predecessor, La BORGHI-MANO. The French, who are naturally jealous of foreign artists, and who had been obliged to admit the brilliant success of Mlle. WESTVALI in "Romeo and Juliette," predicted that, in "Herculaneum," she would be eclipsed by the *souvenir* of Mme. BORGHI-MANO, but they were obliged to acknowledge their error. Her success as *Olympia* was complete; her singing was well up to the mark, and it has been a long time since we have seen on the boards of the Grand Opera so handsome a queen or so good a feminine actor.

ALEXANDER DUMAS, Jr., has received the sum of five thousand dollars from a publishing house of this city for the right to publish his play, "The Prodigal Father," lately brought out at the Gymnase Theatre. This is the largest sum that has ever been paid in Paris for the copyright of a play.

Charivari is again poking fun at Mr. WARD, the American Minister to China. This time it represents that gentleman trying to push open the door of a large room, (the Chinese Empire,) while the Emperor, with *queue* erect and a face purple with rage, is pushing the door to. Mr. WARD is thus caught half way through the door—and so hard is the pressure that his arm, in which he holds the treaty for ratification, stands out into the room at right angles with his body, his tongue and eyes are squeezed out of his head, his hair stands straight up,—and thus *Charivari* means to say that the Americans have only got half way into China; that even that was a tight squeeze, and that it was only by hard pushing and impudence that they got so much.

In a long list of diplomatic changes which appeared this morning in the *Moniteur*, it is announced that the Count DE SARTIGES is transferred from Washington to the Hague, and M. MERCIER from Sweden and Norway to Washington. M. DE SARTIGES has been in Paris for several months, on leave for his health.

MALAKOFF.

PACIFIC SPEECH OF THE PREFECT OF THE SEINE.

At the grand dinner lately given by Baron DE HAUSMANN, Prefect of the Seine, to the members of the new Municipal Council of Paris, the host thus warmly asserted the adhesion of the Emperor to his peace programme:

"GENTLEMEN: I have the honor of proposing the health of the Emperor, the Empress, and the Prince Imperial. Gentlemen, *'l' Empire, c'est la paix!'* That memorable declaration, made by the Emperor at the termination of a triumphant journey, during which the enthusiastic population of the south of France, without waiting for the national vote, proclaimed beforehand the reëstablishment of the Empire—that promise twice maintained, in spite of the seductions of victory, has just received a fresh and solelm ratification. For the heir of the glorious name of NAPOLEON, peace, gentlemen, is the rank and influence of France recognised and accepted in the councils of Europe; it is the cause of justice and civilization, protected by his generous and powerful patronage—in a word, it is his honor intact. On such conditions, France is content, and the Emperor has said, 'when France is satisfied, the world is tranquil.' The wars in the Crimea and in Italy have proved both the superiority of our arms and the disinterestedness of our policy, and henceforth no one can be mistaken on these points. The repose of France is moderation in strength; her respect for ancient treaties is magnanimity as well as wisdom; and the conquests which persons have suspected her of meditating—it is at home that she wishes to make them. With peace, gentlemen, those great and advantageous undertakings of which the Emperor traced out the programme at Bordeaux, and which have already changed the face of the country, and which every day modify the appearance of this ancient city, have just received a fresh impulse. We, the devoted soldiers of that great civil army to which the Emperor then appealed, and of which his Majesty, after returning his sword into the scabbard, has again come to take the command, are ready to combat and conquer in his suite, and thus show to the world that if France is still the first of warlike nations, she has not abandoned the glory of marching at the head of the civilized ones. Gentlemen, to the Emperor! to NAPOLEON the victorious and the pacific! To the Empress, his august and worthy companion, whom the trials of the Regency have exalted in our respect and in our love! To the Prince Imperial, who will learn by paternal example still more than by lessons of history, that if in our country dynasties are founded by the glory of arms, it is on works of peace—of peace due to a prudent but courgeous and national policy—that durable grandeur is founded. *Vive l'Empereur! Vive l'Impératrice! Vive le Prince Impérial!*"

This address was followed by the loudest acclamations.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The official monthly returns of the Bank of France exhibit, as compared with the previous statement, an increase in the cash on hand of about 6,200,000 francs, and a decrease in the bills discounted and not due of about 15,600,000 francs.

An Imperial decree had been issued, allocating the budget of France for 1860 amongst the different Ministries. The total amount is a fraction under seventy-three million pounds sterling. The sum of £13,574,000 is set aside for the War Department; £4,900,000 for the Marine, and nearly £30,000,000 for the Finance Department, including interest.

It is stated that the French Government is about to expend upwards of £500,000 in fortifying the ports of Algeria.

The Paris Bourse was buoyant and very animated, and rentes closed on the 9th at 70.48.

STATE OF ITALY.

A NEW MANIFESTO FROM MAZZINI.

From the Times Milan Correspondent.

MAZZINI is beginning to give signs of life. He has published at Lugano a pamphlet addressed to the youth of Italy, in which he, in 60 pages, explains what he considers the false direction the movement in Italy has taken, and in which he appeals to the Italian youth who have enlisted as volunteers to rally round GARIBALDI and fight the holy war. The pamphlet is dated Nov. 14,—that is, before the dismissal of GARIBALDI, in consequence of which an appendix is added, dated Nov. 20. In the pamphlet itself the name of GARIBALDI does not occur, but the appendix contains a direct appeal to him to take matters into his own hands.

Like all things written by MAZZINI, there is a good deal of truth in this pamphlet, considerable eloquence, some very hard hits, a strong taint of the prophet, for the realization of whose prophecies only one thing is wanting—that his convictions should be shared by the 26,000,000 of Italians, while I believe there are not 26,000 whom his words will convert. He seems to have misgivings in this respect himself, for he takes as his motto St. Paul's words to Timothy: "Preach the Word; be instant in season and out of season; reprove, rebuke;" but he substitutes for "exhort," the word "inspire," which may be in the Latin version, but has rather a different meaning.

He begins by telling the Italians that they are in search of Italy and cannot find it; why? because they have been wanting, and are still wanting in "faith,"—in faith in themselves, in their right in the [illegible] nation. But the crime is greater, he [illegible] Italians, in the present generation than was [illegible] of their forefathers. They know not the idea of the *Patria*, and called in the stranger for their own selfish motives, but the present generation affect a love for their country, and from "cowardly want of confidence and fear of sacrifices call in men of other countries to give them a fatherland—above all, the man," he says,

"Whose hands are still red with the blood of your best youth, who have fallen ten years to replace that Vicar of the Genius of Evil, (the Pope,) whose name is a negation of country and freedom. You have kissed," he continues, "the hem of his usurped garments, saturated with the blood of brave men and the tears of mothers, and you adored him like idolaters disinherited of every ray of truth and justice. His genius is the consciousness of evil, his word a lie, his strength treason and contempt of everything which men love and believe in. His soul is balancing like a pendulum in the hands of Satan, between cunning and voluptuousness. His works are those of the fox and hyena."

So much for the Emperor NAPOLEON.

"The fatherland is a common duty and a common mission; how can you expect to conquer it if you call in others to accomplish this mission and fulfill this duty? The fatherland is faith in the fatherland, and only when every one has that faith and is ready to die for it will you have a fatherland."

Then he tells the Italian youth that they are at the third epoch of Italian life. The first was that of pure action under Rome, the second that of thought in the middle ages, and now the third comes, which is to harmonize both and conquer for the world a new universal harmony. They must, therefore, be apostles and soldiers, abhor falsehood and lies, cease to be selfish, and follow the glorious traditions of their ancestors.

After a diatribe on Piedmont he tells the youth of Italy that if they really want to redeem themselves they must follow the straight road; no science but truth without risk; no policy but courage; no god but that of justice and of battles. For there is only one Italy, and not four, three, or five, with Rome as the centre. They must adore liberty. Those who say, first independence, and then justice and liberty, are fools or knaves, for freedom is emancipation from domestic servitude, as independence is from foreign, and one must be free to have a fatherland.

He tells them, further on, that they are still slaves of the King of Naples, of the Pope, of miserable dynastic ambitions, slaves of courtiers, of little governments equally destitute of thought and action, which regulate the national movement like a Court dance, and discuss the "reception" and "acceptation" of every syllable coming from Biarritz or any other despotic abode, as the Greeks of the Lower Empire held dissertations on light, while their country perished.

They must emancipate themselves from all this, and rise without delay; they are 26,000,000; let them take the masses into the cause by stretching out a brotherly hand.

AUSTRIAN ATROCITIES IN VENETIA.

The following melancholy letter has been sent to the London *News* for publication, and duly authenticated, by a friend of the writer, who is a Venetian, resident in Venice:

"The consequences of an error become more serious when its author persists in justifying it instead of correcting it. At Villafranca an impossible peace was stipulated on an absurd basis, contrary to the purpose of the war, and contrary to the wishes and natural condition of Italy. At Zurich, the fatal mistake of Villafranca was ratified as a peace concluded, which can only result in another war more extensive and sanguinary than the last, or in an armistice which prolongs the sufferings and the anomalous state of Italy.

Though conquered, Austria still preserves sufficient obstinate pride to impose on the conqueror of Magenta and Solferino, and to make his mysterious will bend to its wishes.

But most unhappy Venice remains unconditionally abandoned, a hostage to an angry, implacable, ferocious, and avaricious foreign master. Austria is consistent to its principles; to promise much and never to fulfill, to feign an amnesty to insure the credulous, to recognise the different nationalities of its incongruous empire, to trample on all, not even excepting its own; hatred, suspicion, ferocity, now open, now concealed, are the permanent amiabilities of its rule; it spares no means to maintain dynastic, military, and bureaucratic tyranny. Austria has no country, no nationality. Austria can never have a civilized empire—it is inevitably fated to be dismembered by the progress of European civilization.

It is an illusion to believe that Austria wishes to govern, or, indeed, can govern Venetia on other principles than those it has hitherto followed, for they emanate from its nature. It is an illusion to believe that an essentially Italian feeling of the Venetian people can be satisfied by Austrian concessions, even should they be made on the most liberal scale. No; henceforward Austrian rule can only exist by violence; it will continue the state of war, and will shortly occasion a new and most disastrous struggle. The conditions proposed at Zurich for the rule of Venice are utopian, the delusions of men who either do not know or pretend not to know the real nature of things, and how impossible it is for Austria now to rule peacefully in Italy

Meanwhile the Austrian Government inflexibly follows the path of reaction. Deaf to remonstrances from municipalities, from provincial assemblies, and from central assemblies, it ruins the country by unbearable taxes which have become an organized system of general confiscation.

Civil justice is given into the hands of unfeeling time-serving judges, and if by chance there should be an impartial and honest man in the magistracy, he is sure to be removed, as has happened to ECCHELI, the President of the Tribunal at Treviso, and to Counselor FABRIS.

The prisons are gorged with political arrests, men suspected of having a desire to emigrate, or of having favored emigration, and the prosecutions are intrusted to the most reactionary and inhuman judges, such as are Procurator HEMMERLE and Counselor LAZZARICH.

The police lord it everywhere—people are arrested, incarcerated, searched; private houses are forcibly entered and examined on the irresponsible caprice of any Commissioner of Police; suspicion and transgressions are invented, citizens are disturbed and annoyed, sometimes for the simple purpose of annoying them, sometimes to extort money.

To prevent emigration, which has never ceased, but becomes hourly more numerous from all the unhappy Venetian Provinces, the police agents lay snares, use perfidy and stratagem, betray hospitality; but in spite of all their efforts the emigration, like a river that has burst its banks, escapes on all sides. Recently arrests have followed one another in the Province of Rovigo, even to the seizure of whole families, on account of their being suspected of favoring emigration; and just now on the left bank of the Po the boatmen and ferrymen are all incarcerated, in order to prevent the passage of the river.

On the evening of the 10th inst., at the railway station of Conegliano, all the carriages of the train from Cafaza were searched, and again at Treviso all the passengers of the same train were stopped and searched by another body of gendarmes, and all this abominable molestation ended in nothing.

The military are not less arbitary and violent. The total want of discipline, and the vandalism of the soldiers quartered all the country, on farmhouses or gentlemen's residences, is without limit; they take possession of what they choose; they are quite unrestrained, and woe to him that complains.

At Battaglia they pillaged the house Grimani, and the robbery has not been punished.

On the road between Noale and Mirano, on the morning of the 5th inst., the worthy carrier, DOMENICO BARBIERO, commonly called "Frate," a man nearly 80 years of age, was robbed and murdered. The judicial tribunal of Mirano was obliged to declare that his death was caused by blows from sticks and scabbards, and was the deed of the Austrian soldiery there stationed.

Six carriers, who traverse the road between Noale and Scorgè in the evening, were assailed by a party of six Austrian soldiers, but meeting with a valorous resistance, the ruffians were obliged to fly; one of them left his cap in the carriers' hands.

Between Spinea and Mestre every evening for the last fortnight similar acts of violience have been taking place, so that the road is extremely dangerous.

In the market-place of the Noale in mid-day, on the 5th instant, a countryman selling cheeses was surrounded by some soldiers and robbed of three of his cheeses. The Noalese, irritated beyond endurance by the repeated annoyances and robberies committed by the soldiers, complained to the Colonel in command, Count THUN, who was residing at Mirano, begging for a prompt repression of these continual crimes. But the overbearing commander, indulgent to his soldiers and inimical to us, came immediately to Noale, convoked the Communal Assembly, and demanded that they should publicly declare that it was a calumny to attribute the aggressions and robberies to the soldiers. A deputy came forward and protested with dignity and resolution that the accusations were true; that the crimes daily committed by the soldiers were undeniable; that the deputation could not contradict them, but must confirm them and insist on their energetic repression. The Colonel, finding his shameless demand refused, vented his rage in threats and insults, to which the deputies could only oppose the silence of contempt.

But these are only slight accounts of the blessings that the miserable peace of Villafranca has bestowed on the Venetian people. Perhaps the Congress will sing its praises? We will not believe it for the honor of Europe. A VENETIAN.

Nov. 22.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Provisional Government at Florence had dispatched orders to all diplomatic agents and public functionaries appointed by the Grand Duke, and being at present abroad, to return to Tuscany within a fortnight, under penalty of losing their pecuniary allotments or pensions.

The Paris *Univers* undertakes to prove that the reforms which are called for in the Papal States by the Liberal Party, cannot by any possibility be accorded by the Sovereign Pontiff.

Count CHARLES ZAY, who was formerly Inspector-General of the Hungarian Protestant Church, has publicly declared that Austria can only gain the sympathy of the Hungarians "by restoring the integrity of the Kingdom, by giving it a self-governing Administration, and by respecting the Magyar nationality."

By a rescript, which is to be valid throughout the Empire, the Emperor ordains that the Jews shall in future be on the same footing with the Christians in matrimonial matters. The marriages already entered into by Jews without the consent of the Imperial authorities, are to be valid "if there be no lawful impediment to them." The great boon, the right to possess real property, has not yet been granted to the Jews.

SPAIN.

Letters from Madrid assert that the Spanish people, so far from showing enthusiasm for the war with Morocco, were exhibiting signs of discontent.

A rumor was current that O'DONNELL intended returning soon to Madrid, and that the Spanish army would remain encamped in Africa for the Winter.

A Madrid dispatch of the 8th, says that orders had been given for a levy of 50,000 men in January next.

Reports were current in Madrid that dysentry, and even cholera, had broken out among the Spanish troops in Morocco.

It was thought that the Spanish Generals would not assume the offensive till all their forces were concentrated.

Official details of the Spanish losses on the 19th November, and subsequent days, show the following results: Officers, 9 killed and 45 wounded; soldiers, 79 killed and 717 wounded.

AUSTRIA.

The pretensions of the Hungarians are represented to be on the increase. An impression prevailed among leading men that the restoration of the Constitution would not suffice, unless its maintainance was guaranteed by the Powers.

The Ultramontane journals of the Tyrol assert that any attempts of the Goverament of Austria to place all the Christian professions on an equality, would cause general indignation among the Roman Catholics of the Tyrol.

GERMANY.

The Dresden *Journal* publishes a semi-official article on the subject of the Conference of the small German States at Wurzburg. The article says that as there is no unity between the Great German Powers, the Conferences tend to satisfy the general wish for a more vigorous and energetic attitude by the Federal Diet. Numerous and great results which have been obtained at these Conferences will soon become perceptible. The Conferences had nothing to do with any proposal for a change in the Confederation.

Advices from Cassel state that the proposal to solicit the electors' consent to the reëstablishment of the Constitution of 1852, in conformity with the joint declarations of both Chambers in July, 1857, has been referred by the first Chamber to a special commission.

The differences between Prussia and Hesse Electoral were in a fair way of being settled by the friendly intervention of the Federal Diet.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

The following is an extract from a St. Petersburg letter received in London:

"A courier arrived to-day, in 42 days from the Amoor, with great news. The Emperor of China has given the Russians notice to quit, as he had never authorized the cession of territory, and had only just heard of the settlement. Meanwhile, the Russian Embassy at Peking is sealed up in its palace."

The above statement had not in any way been confirmed when the *Asia* sailed.

TURKEY.

A Ministerial Crisis had been brought about by the dissensions between FUAD PASHA and RIZA PASHA. FUAD had tendered his resignation, but the Sultan refused to accept it, although a permanent agreement between the two Ministers appeared impossible. FUAD PASHA was the only Minister who continued to oppose the Suez Canal. The French and Austrian Ambassadors had made joint representations in favor of M. DE LESSEPS, and the adhesion of the other Continental Powers to his scheme was anticipated.

The Grand Vizier was endeavoring to work out reform, but the combination to reduce the paper currency was prevented by the insufficiency of the means in the Treasury. The retention of from 20 to 30 per cent. of the salaries of the employes in the superior public establishments, and a tax or licenses had been ordered. The Turkish Government has seized a large quantity of gunpowder on board an English vessel bound to Ibrail.

The ENVOY of Prince DANIEL, of Montenegro, had been assassinated at Constantinople.

INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Calcutta mails of Nov. 2, Bombay Nov. 11, and Melbourne, (Australia,) Oct. 17, had reached England, but the main features of the news have been anticipated by telegraph.

There is no confirmation of the reported death of NENA SAHIB.

Melbourne advices mention the suspension of Messrs. MOLLENBAECK, UHLHORN & Co., and of Messrs. SMITHERS & CLARK. The liabilities in the former case are stated at £23,000, and in the latter at £25,000.

The American ship *Messenger Bird*, from New-Orleans, put into the Fejees—as the master reported—for water, and sailed again on the 7th of July on a secret cruise. Her lower hold was full of coffee, some of which she sold to another vessel. These circumstances led to a suspicion that she had been run away with.

The Liverpool and New-York Screw Steamers.

From the London Times' City Article, Dec. 9.

Notwithstanding the feeling excited by the evidence furnished to the Committee on Steam Contracts, respecting the discouragement perseveringly shown by the Government to every enterprise calculated to demonstrate that the mail service to America could be carried on without a subsidy, the Liverpool and New-York Steam Company have again had to address complaints to the Treasury, which appear to have been treated with little regard. This Company is the only ocean-going company without a mail grant, and although it has never received a penny from the Government, it possesses at the present moment a tonnage navigating the Atlantic only about 1,500 tons net register less than the Cunard line, and, according to the report of the late Postmaster-General, maintains a speed very little inferior to the vessels of that service. Not only, however, was the Galway contract granted without their being allowed to compete for it, although they had received a distinct intimation that such should not be the case, but there still seems every disposition to give facilities to their subsidized rival, which must end by driving them from the field. In April last they adopted the plan of calling at Cork harbor, and this having proved successful, a variation was forthwith made in the Cunard contract, which enables those vessels to compete with them at this new point, while it is further understood that the Canadian Mail Company have arranged a similar system. The great hardship, however, is that the vessels of both these Government lines are able to take advantage of their mail grant to escape from the Government emigration laws. The Canadian line, which, like the Liverpool and New-York Company, derives

AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

Conservative Journalism—The Union Sentiment in Maryland—City Railroads—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859.

I express, not only my own, but the general sentiment of our community, in saying, that the NEW-YORK TIMES is looked upon as the best, most conservative and reliable Northern journal—or, in other words—New-York newspaper, that circulates south of Mason and Dixon's Line. It commands respect, not only for its editorial sentiments, but also for the general character of its news and management. We admire your independence and consistency. Whatever peculiar views the TIMES' editors may advocate in estimating the great science of political economy, they exhibit honesty of purpose, and therefore command proper respect.

The liberality of sentiment encouraged by your journal, in my humble judgment, meet a true response, as well in the South as in the North, East and West. We, of this latitude, do not expect you to be exactly like us, nor should you wish us to be in all respects like our brethren who subsist under the existence of different institutions. In the one great object, however, of Union and national fraternity, there is, must be, a unanimity. We are members of the same Confederacy, blood of the same blood, united in a common cause, having for its ultimate end and consummation the good of all. In this, we of the South cordially shake hands with you of the North, and are prepared to brand as traitors those who raise their voices or lift their hands in the work of disunion. We claim the right, however, not only of protecting, but of being protected, in our local privileges and institutions, from molestation at the hands of misguided, abolitionized fanatics, such as JOHN BROWN and his confederates. This, all sensible men feel confident, will be granted. It is perfectly well understood here, that the North, as a body, is both sound and conservative—as much so, indeed, as are we of the South. Extremists everywhere are mere nuisances. The "fire-eater" o Virginia, South Carolina and Mississippi is no better as a citizen than the Slavery agitator of New-York, Massachusetts, Maine, or any other Free State. All of them are self-ambitious seditionists; political intriguers, who, in case of treasonable attempts to disturb or endanger the Union, should and would be hung first as traitors. Let the voices of some three or four hundred of these noisy demagogues be forever silenced, and our country would no longer be kept in disagreeable, unprofitable commotion, apprehensive of disunion. If the period ever does arrive—God forbid it should—when a blow is struck at our revered confederate bond, that pure fire of patriotism which slumbers in the hearts of twenty-five millions of people—people who constitute the real strength, the bone and sinew of our land; people who say little, but act promptly, efficiently, when the hour for action comes;—that fire, I say, will blaze in its effulgence, and consume upon the altars of freedom these disloyal minions. They will be annihilated as common disturbers of the public peace, and put beyond power of doing further harm, that tranquility may again reign within our borders.

I was pleased, and so must be your many readers in this city and State, with an article (editorial) upon this subject, which appeared in THE TIMES of the 14th inst. It touched the right chord, presenting a practical, sensible view of the entire problem. Search Maryland over from centre to circumference, and you cannot find a disunionist. Old men and young, sons, mothers and daughters, are prepared, if such a crisis should come, to lay down their lives in its defense. We look upon the brawlings in Congress by a few partisan aspirants, as both powerless and harmless, except to the participants themselves, whose necks are in danger if they undertake to encroach too far upon, or seriously disturb, the rights of that power, (the masses), behind the throne, greater than the throne itself. Maryland, as an integral part of our Confederacy, feels secure in her own rights, and reposes sufficient confidence in the conservatism of the great mass of her Northern brethren, to know that she has a thousand real friends there to one enemy. She will not suffer herself to be made the battle-ground of disunion, but unite, man to man, shoulder to shoulder, and heart to heart—viewing all other questions as dependent and secondary—in support of the Constitution. This is our State sentiment, and as a close observer of events, I feel no hesitancy in vouching for it. We comprehend true men and true interests of the North well enough to know that neither can be found in opposition to such feelings. Thus the incessant bellowing of sedition by weak intellects, unhallowed minds and self-opiniated brawlers at Washington, whose sinister motives are transparent as glass, pass by as almost unworthy serious thought. Whilst mighty rivers of the West pour their unceasing floods into the Gulf of Mexico—whilst vast lakes in the North, stretch out, inviting interchanges of commerce—whilst steam traverses oceans, bays and inland seas—whilst railways extend their iron arms, binding together, link by link, in a common interest one State with another—whilst happiness is the common pursuit of all mankind, and whilst union gives strength towards the consummation of that happiness—conceding the self-evident fact of all reflecting men possessing this knowledge—no human power can destroy our beloved Union. We have confidence that the North would protect us, as we would protect them in everything appertaining to specific or local institutions; and are not so ignorant as to suppose ultra-Abolitionism, or John Brown insurrections, find favor with any true man, be he North, South, East or West.

Our city passenger railways have already settled into an institution. They traverse nearly every prominent street in Baltimore, and do quite a profitable business. When fully completed, they will involve an expenditure of nearly one million dollars. Their existence has already caused a wonderful advance in the value of real estate, especially in suburban regions. The franchise is considered a most valuable one. It was granted by the Council, nominally, to a half dozen of our own citizens. They sold their privileges to a Philadelphia Company, of whom JONATHAN BROCK, Esq, is chief agent. There was a good deal of dissatisfaction with reference to this franchise being allowed to go out of the possession of Baltimore; but the Company having acted so cleverly, so promptly in giving us a superb improvement, built in the very best style, and excellently appointed in all respects, that all objections are now overlooked and forgotten. I learn that the same Company, Mr. BLOCK acting as their agent, have some hope of obtaining, in due time, permission to construct a passenger railway in Broadway, New-York. They now have roads operating in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis. If they perform as faithfully elsewhere as here, no serious objections can be raised. Baltimore would now, and perhaps for many years to come, have been without her city railways, had it not been for the energy of this Company.

We are now engaged constructing the Western Maryland Railroad, eighty miles in length, designed to unite Baltimore with Hagerstown, and thereby secure the trade of that fertile region. It will be a most valuable work.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, our great internal improvement, has been doing a comparatively fair business, but not so much by a half million or eight hundred thousand dollars in the year as it would have done under more prosperous times.

The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Road would pay handsomely were not so heavy a debt resting upon it. There are encouraging hopes of its being relieved from this weight at no very distant day.

The Northern Central has in it the elements of success, but not of good management, and has recently fallen somewhat into disrepute, though the stock still keeps up. Hon. SIMON CAMERON wields a strong influence over the management of this work; and, although JOHN S. GITTINGS, Esq., is President, there are those who suspect Mr. C. of using it for political purposes. It is certain more accidents have occurred in the past year than were congenial to life, limb, or the road's credit. An election for President and Directors takes place in February, when there will, doubtless, be a change.

The painful and hazardous operation of lithatomy, was successfully performed last week upon Gov. HICKS, by Professor N. R. SMITH, of Baltimore. I learn he is now considered out of danger, and is doing well, with cheerful hopes of complete recovery.

Mayor SWANN has returned from his plantation in Virginia, still too much indisposed to resume the duties of his office. He purposes very soon making a visit to Charleston, S. C., where, or perhaps further South, he may remove during the Winter. Some are of opinion, after returning in the Spring, he will resign. Mr. SWANN is a gentleman of wealth, having an income of about $40,000 per annum. It would be folly, therefore, to suffer annoyance and sacrifice his health with perplexities incident to the Mayoralty.

As I have heretofore stated, there is no doubt whatever that Hon. JAMES ALFRED PEARCE will be reelected to represent Maryland in the United States Senate. This is conceded by prominent Democrats, and men who, under other circumstances, might be his strongest competitors.

Judge STUMP, of our City Court, is at present seriously troubled, in view of the impending certainty that he will be impeached and rejected by the Legislature at its coming session.

There is a good deal of anxiety among the members elect from Baltimore to the Legislature. Their seats are to be contested, and the election probably pronounced a fraud. Strong efforts are making by the Reformers to effect this object. I am of opinion, however, that some compromise may take place. A new election, without some change in our police system, would unquestionably result as before.

I am glad to see that our young fellow-citizen, Mr. KYLE, has compelled the traducer of his dead brother, who wrote an anonymous communication to the *Courier and Inquirer*, to reveal his real name and make amends. Maryland has no more gallant, upright and courageous citizen than is this young gentleman. He would rather die than suffer imputations upon the memory of his noble though unfortunate brother. It might also be prudent for this same correspondent to repudiate the gross errors he made in misrepresenting affairs as they existed during our late election, to which he made irresponsible reference.

Business here is unusually dull, and money rather stringent. Amusements are poorly patronized, though Mr. FORD, of Holliday-street Theatre, leaves no stone unturned towards producing agreeable attractions. We are impatient for the organization of Congress upon a conservative basis. XENOPHON.

OHIO POLITICS.

Delegates to Charleston—The Coxe Escapement—Gov. Chase—Origin of the Border War—Pugh and Iverson.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

THE BEECHES, Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859.

I thought I should have no more to say on Ohio Politics, but the subject is so aired in Congress that a little comment seems necessary. After CORWIN spoke, you noticed that SAM COXE took the floor, and said a variety of curious things. Among other things, he said that GIDDINGS and the Clevelanders marched through the streets singing the "Marseillaise." Now, just imagine old JOSHUA, and his brethren, who never knew any language but the shortest kind of Anglo-Saxon, singing a French battle song! We must give COXE credit for a brilliant flight. Do you want to know who COXE is? He is a smart, sharp-eyed, flashing little fellow, who is all on fire to attract your notice. He is at present a Douglas Democrat, but there is no knowing how long he will be; for the main point with COXE is to keep where he will be seen. The great difficulty with him is that he is just like a bottle of sparkling Catawba; he pops, sparkles, and there is no more of him. I like Catawba, and therefore, rather like COXE,—especially as he has very little of what wine-bibbers, I believe, call "body." He will never lie heavy on your stomach with logic and argument.

The Democratic Delegates (except those for the State at large) to the Charleston Convention have been chosen. They are all for DOUGLAS, except in two or three Districts, where the instructions for DOUGLAS were rejected,—and in those the Delegates may, therefore, be taken to be against him. It is, however of little moment, for if there be any chance for DOUGLAS (which now seems rather improbable) the North Western Delegates will go for him.

A publication in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, signed "A H. D.," (who I take to be Judge DUNLEVY, of Lebanon,) brings up a singular piece of history,—which ought to be far better known than it is,—in connection with the Slavery excitement of the day. I will give you the point of it. You, in New-York, are not on the border, and therefore do not know, perhaps, that notwithstanding all the noise made by Congress and the politicians, the great difficulty with Slavery is the Border War. You have seen it flashing up, with meteoric light, in two remarkable cases—those of Kansas and Harper's Ferry. But this border war, on a smaller scale, is going on continually from the Potomac to the Missouri. Do you not know that if you have a fugitive slave, you must necessarily have a system of kidnapping? If you have a right, under a summary process, to take a man who is legally bound to service, there are scoundrels enough to use that process in capturing men who are as free as you Ohio is now kidnapping ground, and long has been; and there are men who, in the garb of deputy marshals and constables are contriving how, under the form of law, they can kidnap and sell the poor beings not colored with a skin like their own. It was this great iniquity which first brought forward the Abolition Society—formed chiefly to counteract the kidnappers. There were actually associations formed to *entice slaves to escape*, and then by catching them, make the *reward!* Judge D. says he knew one association of this kind to divide $1,200 to each of its members. Is African kidnapping worse than this? There is a border war along the whole dividing line of Slavery. It cannot be helped. If, in any country, you have two systems of labor, founded on differences of race, morals, culture and society, you have a conflict which is unavoidable. When Mr. SEWARD called it an "irrepressible conflict," he said nothing new. It was an obvious fact. It probably attracted attention by the brevity and neatness of the phrase. The great question is, How are you to keep down this border war? There is only one way possible—keep each system in its own place. If Slavery seeks to make free territory Slave States, there must be a conflict. If kidnappers cross the line to capture freemen, there will be a conflict. If the Pro-Slavery men (*yclept* Conservatives) meet to encourage these encroachments, they only prolong the conflict and make it more active and dangerous. It is not possible for Boston Whigs or Fifth-avenue Democracy to help this matter. You tried in New-York to elect a Mayor of the latter sort—did you succeed? The solution of the whole problem of this conflict lies in half-a-dozen words—Slavery is a *local* institution, let it *remain so.*

I see our smart little Senator PUGH has been putting questions to IVERSON, of Georgia, and the latter promises a starling reply. I should like to hear that colloquy. If IVERSON sticks to what he said (which is doubtful) the Douglas Senator must show his hand, and that will enlighten us, of Ohio, a little. PUGH is rather gritty, and knows very well that it will never do to play the Bigler, (Senator,) crawling and crouching in Ohio. *Nous verrons.*

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, said that Gov. CHASE declared that he hated slaveholding and slaveholders. I don't believe that. I don't believe the Governor has any great affection for them; but he never *said* that. He is a calm, judicious man.

By the way, I see a very absurd idea that our Legislature will postpone the election of Senator, to watch events between now and 1861. If they do, I shall expect to see a downfall of larks. They will neither mistake the time nor the man. Kentucky has just given us a model example in the election of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. By the way, Kentucky will go, in the Charleston Convention, for GUTHRIE. I am inclined to think he is the best candidate that party can select, but the *convulsions* the party are now in make all guesses at their nomination worthless; we must wait and see. Some of our young men at Washington are talking dreadfully about the Union. They need not fear. They show more greenness than foresight. Politicians are like the Croats, they will stay where there is the hope of plunder.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

NEBRASKA.

Meeting of the Territorial Assembly.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OMAHA, Nebraska, Dec. 7, 1859.

The Territorial Assembly yesterday convened at this city, and organized by the election of Dr. E. A. DONELAN, President of the Council or Senate, S. M. CURRAN, Chief Clerk; A. E. ALLEN, Assistant Clerk; J. F. COFFMAN, Sergeant at-Arms, and R. R. KIRKPATRICK, Doorkeeper; S. A. STRICKLAND, Speaker of the House; J. W. MOORE, Chief Clerk; G. W. RUST, Assistant Clerk; J. W. COLEMAN, Sergeant-at-Arms; and N. J. SHARP, Doorkeeper.

The political complexion of the Legislature is: Council, 10 Democrats; three Republicans. House, 24 Democrats; 15 Republicans. In the Democratic Caucus there was quite a strife between what is known here as "Government official," or "Administration" influence, and the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS;—the latter triumphed very handsomely.

To-day Gov. BLACK delivered his annual message before a joint session of both branches of the Legislature. The message is a most excellent one, to which the Governor had given much attention, evidently intending it as much for foreign as home consumption. He is very lengthy and detailed in favor of a State organization. This question, the only prominent one before the people of Nebraska, is ably argued in the message. He takes the ground against any specified or fixed population, to entitle a new State to admission; is down on the 93,000 idea, and thinks *if there is* any given population demanded, it is the 30,000 minimum named in the Constitution. The message favors a Usury law; recommends a reduction of the fees of public officers; thinks the passage of a Homestead law would be but an act of justice, and would meet with great favor among the people. It is very pointed in favor of making real estate the chief basis of revenue, and exempting improvements. The idea is to compel non-resident landholders to contribute equally with the resident in keeping up financial affairs. The Governor, at length, and rather sharply, "pitches in" to serious errors which have been instilled into the public mind of the country by "Books of History" and "Official Reports to the Government," in regard to the soil, climate and resources of the Territory, and which are highly injurious to our present and future prosperity. In doing this, he sets forth quite advantageously the Agricultural condition and prospects of the Territory.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature, providing for a Constitutional Convention; the delegates to be elected on the 26th of this month and the Convention to meet in January, 1860. The great mass of the people here are impatient to get out of a Territorial form of Government and "set up for themselves." This, too, is the feeling of a great majority of the members of the Legislature. But, as there are quite a number of prominent men enjoying "good fat offices," and who would be ousted by a change of affairs, it will not be surprising if the bill does not pass—fall in the consideration of its details.

To-day, a bill was introduced, providing for the "abolishment of Slavery in the Territory of Nebraska." Last Session, a similar bill was introduced, and "dodged" by being indefinitely postponed. I learn the same fate awaits the present one.

An Editorial Convention met here to-day. There was a good representation from nearly every portion of the Territory. A permanent organization was gone into, by the election of Mr. W. REYNOLDS, of the Nebraska City *News*, President; R. W. FURNAS, of the Brownsville *Advertiser*, Vice-President; and Mr. H. CLEVE, of the Omaha *Nebraskian*, Secretary. The next convention will be held at Nebraska City, in May next, at which time and place J. STERLING MORTON has consented to deliver an address, and J. W. BIRDSALL to read a poem. PHILO.

Ex-President Pierce on Disunion.

LETTER TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE NEW-YORK UNION MEETING.

HARTFORD, Conn., Saturday, Dec. 17, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I have only time, before the departure of the next mail, to acknowledge the reception of your note of yesterday, and to express regret that it is not in my power to join the great assemblage of patriotic citizens who will throng the Academy of Music on Monday evening.

It would be a great relief to believe that you overestimate the dangers which threaten the continued union of these States, or the urgency of the occasion, which, to use your own language, calls upon us all to "solemnly pledge ourselves, from this hour, by our influence, our example, our votes, and by every other proper means, to discountenance and oppose *sectionalism* in all its forms."

It can hardly be necessary to say, that to this noble resolve I give my cordial approval and earnest support. Let us hope that those who profess to love the Union, whether present at your meeting or absent, will unite with you in spirit, and make their action a prompt and manly response to your declared sentiments and purposes. Thus, and thus only, may we reestablish with our Southern brethren the relations which existed through so many peaceful, happy and prosperous years between their fathers and ours—relations *with* which this Union is incomparably above all earthly blessings, and *without* which it cannot be preserved, and, I may add, would not be worth preserving. Will an overmastering public opinion, stronger than fanaticism, whether the latter assail the Constitution and obedience to law, from the pulpit, the platform or the Press, assert and maintain, in a crisis like this, the supremacy of its power and authority? The Empire City and the Empire State have great responsibilities involved in this question.

You surmount *the clasped hands* over the public call, which you inclosed to me, with the words "justice and fraternity." They are suggestive, significant and in the right order. Between political communities, as between individuals, there can be no fraternity without justice. But what does justice enjoin? Clearly, that, if we will enjoy the benefits which the Constitution confers, we must fulfill the obligations which it imposes.

How strange it is, that with truths so obvious and obligations so undeniable, a large portion of our people should practically and habitually deny their authority. We cannot go on in this way. The present *status* cannot be maintained. The condition of affairs must, of necessity, soon become a great deal better or a great deal worse.

The causes which are stirring the hearts and minds of our countrymen everywhere are at this moment instinct with force and working with unwonted energy. It may be easy for those, who have never slept an hour the less, because treason was abroad, who have never incurred a personal sacrifice nor encountered a personal danger for their country, to assure us of tranquil security. But of what value is such assurance? It is vain to avert our eyes from dangers which are patent. Thoughtful men cannot do it if they would, and in view of the state of things now presented to them, they ought not to desire to patch up a temporary pacification, to be disturbed, it may be, by a more serious cause under circumstances of more alarming aggravation.

If we will enjoy repose and security ourselves, and if we will give repose and security to others, we must return not merely to the opinions and doctrines of the revolutionary fathers, of the North and of the South, but we must cultivate their sentiments, emulate their comprehensive patriotism, and imitate their just and manly example. They gave no countenance to the heresies of sectionalism. They lent no listening ear to denunciations of the people and institutions of one-half of the States of the Confederation. They never turned aside, from curiosity or from any motive less worthy, to listen to the preaching of treason against the Constitution and the Union. No. Far from it. Having fought the battles of Independence—having framed the Constitution and secured its adoption, they addressed themselves to a duty, if possible, still higher. They obeyed the common bond and they cherished the common brotherhood.

Is not such an example baptized in blood and signally blessed of God through these eighty years of our history, one safe for us to follow?

Your fellow citizen and friend,
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

S. L. M. BARTON, WILSON G. HUNT, Sub-Committee. City of New-York.

Resolutions on the Death of Prof. Hope.

The following resolutions embody the sentiments of the several classes of Princeton College, in view of the death of the regretted Professor of Belles Letters, have been transmitted to us for publication:

Whereas, it has pleased Divine Providence to remove by death our late honored and beloved Professor, MATTHEW B. HOPE, M. D., D. D., we, the students of the College of New-Jersey in the chapel assembled, desirous of expressing the attachment and veneration which we cherish for his memory, do unanimously adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That while we submit with all humility to this afflicting dispensation, we are deeply sensible that by it we have been deprived of one whose high intellectual qualities and attainments were devoted untiringly to the promotion of our good; whose elevated Christian character; whose earnest and judicious efforts for our spiritual welfare; and whose admirable social traits, endeared him to us all, and will long be remembered by us with affection and gratitude.

Resolved, That by his death our *Alma Mater* has been bereaved of one whose eminent abilities have long shed lustre upon the chair he has so successfully filled, and the cause of sound education has lost one of its truest advocates and most devoted friends.

Resolved, That though suddenly called, we feel assured he was eminently prepared by Divine grace to meet the summons, and joyfully to enter into the "rest that remaineth to the people of God."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family so deeply afflicted, with the assurance of our heartfelt and respectful sympathy.

Resolved, That in respect to the memory of the deceased, we wear the usual badge of mourning 30 days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded for publication to the New-York *Observer*, *Presbyterian*, NEW-YORK TIMES, Newark *Daily*, Princeton *Press* and Princeton *Standard*.

J. THOMPSON OSLER, Penn.,
ALEX. STRAIN, N. J.,
CHAS. H. DOD, N. J.,
E. S. ATWATER, N. J.,
J. B. DONE, Md.,
} Committee.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 19, 1859.

Now and Then—Congress in 1823 and 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the latter part of 1823 professional business took me to Washington, and the composition of the House of Representatives forms such a contrast with the present, that your readers may find food for reflection in studying it.

Upon going into the gallery, among its members I saw from Maine the learned and able lawyer, STEPHEN LONGFELLOW, the father of the poet, and Gov. ENOCH LINCOLN, the honest, industrious and careful legislator; from New-Hampshire, ICHABOD BARTLETT, a worthy rival of JEREMIAH MASON for forensic honors; from Massachusetts, FRANCIS BAYLIS, an eloquent lawyer from Taunton, and DANIEL WEBSTER. New-York was represented by the venerable STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, C. C. CAMBRELENG, JOHN I. MORGAN and PETER SHARPE, from this City; ALBERT H. TRACY, lately deceased; S. WOOD, from Suffolk; JOHN W. TAYLOR, afterwards Speaker; and HENRY R. STORRS, an unrivaled orator. Pennsylvania sent JAMES BUCHANAN, now President; S. D. INGHAM, WALTER FORWARD, afterwards both Secretary of the Treasury; Judge HEMPHILL and JOHN TOD. LOUIS MCLANE, the statesman and gentleman, represented Delaware, while Virginia sent CHAS. FENTON MERCER, WM. G. ARCHER, ANDREW STEVENSON, (afterwards Secretary of State,) Judge PHILIP P. BARBOUR, (of the United States Court,) GEO. TUCKER, WM. C. RIVES, and JOHN RANDOLPH. W. P. MANGUM and LEWIS WILLIAMS sustained the honor of North Carolina, while JOEL R. PONSETT, JAS. HAMILTON and GEO. MCDUFFIE nobly represented her Southern sister. A. CUTHBERT, ardent but honest, and JOHN FORSYTH, ready, adroit and able, stood for Georgia, then urgent for the expulsion of her Indian tribes; and EDWARD LIVINGSTON, the learned jurist and polished gentleman, with W. L. BRENT, represented Louisiana.

Ohio stood among her peers with JOHN SLOANE, S. T. VINTON, JOSEPH VANE, ELISHA WHITTLESEY and JOHN C. WRIGHT to vindicate her fame, and Kentucky contributed Gov. R. P. LETCHER, T. METCALFE and FRANK JOHNSON to represent her on the floor, and HENRY CLAY to preside over the House.

Most of these names now belong to history, and they illustrate and adorn the annals of their country. Their presence in the House gave dignity to the debates, which they made instructive by their learning and eloquence. At the other end of the avenue JAMES MONROE administered the executive government, aided by his chosen councilors JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Secretary of State; WM. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Treasury; JOHN C. CALHOUN, Secretary of War; SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, Secretary of the Navy; JOHN MCLEAN, Postmaster-General, and WM. WIRT, Attorney-General.

But these have gone, and gone with these
The wine of life is on it less;
Genius and taste and talent gone,
Forever tombed beneath the stone.
And, oh, my country's wintry state,
What second Spring shall renovate.

J. B.

Goethe and Schiller.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 16, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your musical correspondent pretends to answer, in to-day's paper, the question: What the Germans would do when GOETHE'S centennial arrived.

Allow me to state in reply that GOETHE was born on the 20th of August, 1749; and that on the 20th of August, 1849, his centennial was celebrated in most of the larger cities of Germany—principally in his native city, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

If this celebration has not been as glorious and universal as that of SCHILLER'S birth-day, the reason is partly that GOETHE'S works are not as "popular" as SCHILLER'S, and partly that the then existing disturbed state of Germany, and the suppression by force of the political movements following the revolution of 1848, did not allow the Germans to rejoice in public demonstration.

An organ like the TIMES, which is considered by thousands as an authority, and as the best and most ably conducted, should not allow its correspondents to indulge in speculations as to the coming of *past* events.

A LOVER OF GOETHE AND SCHILLER.

Railroad Management.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with much interest your excellent article on "Railway Accommodation Traffic" in this morning's *Times*. The facts stated are most striking, and the reasoning unanswerable. Is it not astonishing that railroad directors should be blind to matters so vitally affecting the interest of their stockholders and the convenience of the public?

Permit me to make a few remarks as to the management of the Hudson River Railroad, on the line of which I reside half the year.

Long trains, with heavy engines, leave Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Peekskill, at an early hour in the morning and stop at all the way-stations between these places and New-York. They thus incur all the wear and tear of stopping a heavy train frequently, and, besides, lose so much time by so doing that the unfortunate dwellers above Yonkers are, on the average, two hours in reaching the City. Again, in returning, they go through the same tedious and expensive process. The number of trains, too, is far too limited. There are usually but two trains up the road in the forenoon and two down in the afternoon through the Summer, and half that number in Winter; so that City people visiting their friends along the river are frequently put to great inconvenience.

How easily and simply might all this be remedied. 1st. Let the trains starting from Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown be *light* trains of two, or at most three, cars with small engines. Let them stop at all stations *above* Yonkers, but at *none below*, thus saving half an hour in the time, and bringing all the stations above Yonkers as near, for all practical purposes, as Yonkers itself.

2. Let *light* trains start from Yonkers every hour, or, say ten times a day for New-York, stopping at all the way-stations below. These trains could leave Yonkers ten minutes after the passage of the trains from above, and thus would be in no danger of being in the way.

This improvement, if adopted, would soon double the receipts of the road below Peekskill, without adding to the expense, and would add immensely to the comfort and convenience of those living along the line, including Your obedient servant,

WILLOW BROOK.

DECEMBER 16, 1859.

Monument to Washington Irving.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 19, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would suggest to the public, through you, that a monument to the memory of WASHINGTON IRVING be erected in the Central Park. Won't you take the matter in hand, and use your influence to further so laudable a project?

Certainly no man more generally beloved ever was taken from our midst, and I am sure that the citizens of New-York will delight to honor one who, while he belonged to the world, was so essentially a New-Yorker.

Let us have subscription lists opened *at once*, at suitable places, that within a year one of the chief ornaments and attractions of our noble Park may be a monument to WASHINGTON IRVING. L.

LAW REPORTS.

The Case of Stephens.

The People vs. *James Stephens.*—This case was again before the General Term on a motion of Mr. Ashmead, counsel for the prisoner, to have the record of the Court show the reason why the Court refused his application to have the cause remitted to the Oyer and Terminer, that he might make a motion for a new trial.

The District-Attorney objected to such an application on the ground that no notice of motion had been served upon him, and because such a record was unusual and unnecessary.

Mr. Ashmead said that if the Court would not remit the case to the Oyer and Terminer, it might at least give him the benefit of its reason for refusing, so that he might take the case to the Court of Appeals, and show to that Court by the record, that this Court had refused to act for want of jurisdiction, and that for such technical reasons only, the prisoner was to be deprived of the benefit of evidence which, upon a new trial, might result in his acquittal.

Mr. Ashmead said he intended to stand by Stephens until the last, and, in the course of his remarks, complimented the profession upon the fact that no prisoner was so mean and criminal but that some member of the bar would volunteer a faithful service in his defence.

After consultation the Court said that it would be an innovation upon the usages of the Court to enter a reason for its decisions; and further, that as the reasons of the Judges might be conflicting, it would be impossible, without entering them at length, to state them. For these reasons the motion was denied, and counsel requested to agree upon the form of the order.

Mr. J. W. Ashmead for prisoner; Nelson J. Waterbury for the State.

The School Commissionership Case.

The People ex. rel. Hubbard G. Stone vs. *William E. Menck.*—This was the often reported case involving the title of the parties to the office of School Commissioner, the particulars of which are well known. The General Term now reversed the judgment of the Court below, and dismissed the complaint.

The Sewer Case.

VERDICT AGAINST THE CITY.

Mitchell and wife vs. *the Mayor, &c.*—In this case, reported yesterday, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs for $900. W. O. V. Wilcoxson, for plaintiffs; R. F. Andrews, for City.

The Case of Govignan.

The People vs. *James Govignan.*—The following is the decision of the General Term in this cause: No exceptions having been taken to the charge of the Judge, we must assume that it was satisfactory to both parties, and that it instructed the jury to give no other or greater weight to the testimony than it was legally entitled to, and to discard such facts, if any, as they could not take into consideration. In this view of the charge we consider that the evidence (the admission of which was excepted to) did not injure the defendant, even if it were not strictly admissible, as we think it was.

Judgment, therefore, should be given on the verdict against the defendant.

Heavy Verdict Against a Street Contractor.

Edward Hughes, administrator, vs. *Michael J. Green.*—This was an action against the contractor with the City for opening Fifty-third-street, to recover damages for death of plaintiff's daughter, and was tried in the Supreme Court, Circuit. On March 12, 1858, a heavy blast was made on the work under defendant's charge, which threw a rock weighing 150 pounds through the roof of plaintiff's house, killing the child almost instantly. The Jury awarded the plaintiff $3,000 damages.

J. W. Knight, James W. Gerard and Mr. Buckley for plaintiff; C. G. and J. W. Mitchell and J. S. Newell for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

CLERKE, J.—*The Corn Exchange Insurance Company* vs. *Underhill.*—Motion granted.

Sharp vs. *The Mayor.*—Last amendments only allowed.

Tilt vs. *Nee.*—Attachment dismissed on payment of Sheriff fees; defendant to attend for examination, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

BOSWORTH, J.—*Peake* vs *McCarthy.*—The motion for a reference to state the accounts between the parties as partners is denied. That will not be ordered until it has been determined by the trial of the cause on what basis and principles the accounting shall be had.

Allen vs. *Wilcox.*—A demurrer to a complaint as not stating a cause of action is not frivolous, when the complaint alleges that the defendant became possessed of plaintiff's property and wrongfully detains the same, but does not state any facts to uphold the allegation of wrongful detention.

Glover vs. *Bartlett.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

Moore vs. *Comstock.*—Motion to strike out the fourth defence, and parts of the second and third, granted, but without liberty to make the matter of the second and third defence more definite and certain.

Calendar—FRIDAY, Dec. 23.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 112, 104, 73.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 254 to 260, 262 to 270, 273, to 276.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—(Short Calendar)—*Part I.*—Nos. 6067, 6481, 6095, 6435½, 6019, 6527½, 6461, 4577, 4537, 2491, 6499, 6365, 6429, 6413. *Part II.*—Nos. 3011, 4454, 6052, 6510, 6082, 5093, 5266, 6430½, 5976, 6610, 5100, 5162.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Unchanged.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 119, 148, 152. *Part II.*—No more Calendar for the term.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 22, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 16 bbls. Ashes; 9,642 bbls. Flour; 24,271 bushels Wheat; 1,165 bushels Corn; 1,830 bushels Oats; 400 bushels Malt; 1,139 pkgs. Provisions; and 200 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 60 bbls., including Pots, at $5 12½, and Pearls at $5 31½@$5 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales 350 bags Rio, 10¾c.@12c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been freely offered and purchased at, however, easier prices. Sales have been reported of 5,000 bales, including 3,500 bales in *transitu*. We now quote: Middling Uplands, here, 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb, and other grades at proportionate rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has attracted less attention, yet prices have been sustained. Sales have been reported of 8,500 bbls., in lots, including very inferior to good superfine State, at $5@$5 10; extra State at $5 20@$5 35, chiefly within the range; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5@$5 15; extra Wisconsin at $5 20@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 20@$6 10; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 40@$5 55; round-hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 75, ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour		$4 50	@$4 90
Superfine State		5 00	@ 5 10
Extra State		5 20	@ 5 35
Superfine Western		5 00	@ 5 15
Extra Wisconsin		5 20	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan		5 20	@ 6 10
Inferior Extra Ohio		5 40	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.		5 60	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands		5 80	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee		5 25	@ 5 45
Extra Genesee		5 50	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri		5 30	@ 7 00
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee		5 40	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is plenty and heavy. Sales, to-day, 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$5 80 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in moderate demand, and is steady; sales have been made of 300 bbls. Inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 60@$6 70 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues quiet, at $3 65@$3 70 for Jersey, $4 00 for Baltimore, and $4 15@$4 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive, having been generally held above the views of buyers, who claim a reduction in prices. Corn has been depressed, and sales have been confined to 15,000 bushels, part at 87½c. @90c. for new yellow Jersey and Southern; 91c. for new mixed Western; and 93c.@94c. for old yellow Jersey and Northern, ₱ bushel. About 17,000 bushels Canada East Barley changed hands at 80c. ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Rye. Oats are inquired for, including Canada at 46¾c.@47c.; Western at 46c.@47c.; State at 46½c.@47½c., chiefly at 46½c. @47c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 43c.@46c., and Southern at 42c.@44c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 300 bales North River at steady rates.

HOPS—Have been quiet to-day, including new at 12c @18c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Have been in limited demand at essentially unaltered figures.

MOLASSES—Sales have been made of 250 bbls. new crop New-Orleans at 51c.@52c., mainly at 52c.; and 355 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 30c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine exhibit no important changes. Spirits Turpentine has been more sought after, partly for shipment, within a range of from 44c.@45c., ₱ gallon.

OILS—Have been in moderate request at uniform quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 500 bbls., in lots, mainly at $16@$16 12½ for Mess, and $11 55@$11 62½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon have been moderately inquired for at former rates. Lard has been in fair request, and sales have been made of 300 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is plenty and heavy; sales today, 470 bbls., in lots, at $9@$9 75 for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess; and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 23, 1859.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—FORTY AND FIFTY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—DISTANT RELATIONS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—NEVER JUDGE BY APPEARANCES—SENOR CLIVEIRA—DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER—WHY DON'T SHE MARRY?—WHIRLIGIG HALL—THE HAPPY MAN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—THE CAMP AT CHALONS—THE PHENOMENON. Evening—LADY OF LYONS.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—DICK TURPIN—CIRCUS FEATS—THE TWO BONNYCASTLES.

FRENCH THEATRE—MR. SAM COWELL'S CONCERTS.

M. DU CHAILLU'S COLLECTION, No. 635 Broadway—GORILLAS, &c.

PALACE GARDEN—VAN AMBURGH & Co.'S MENAGERIE.

SIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—ABBOTT'S COLLECTION OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

HARDINGE'S ART STUDIO, University, Washington-square—GAINSBOROUGH'S PICTURES.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—HISTORICAL PICTURE OF CHARLES I. BY VELASQUEZ.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—ROSSITER & MIGNOT'S PAINTING "THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—PALMER'S STATUE, "THE WHITE CAPTIVA."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

GOPE CHAPEL—WAUGH'S ITALIA.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the morning of the 10th inst., arrived here yesterday. The advices are less than two days later than those by the *City of Washington*. The most important intelligence is contained in a dispatch, of unverified authenticity, forwarded from St. Petersburgh, stating that the Emperor of China had ordered the Russians to remove from the Amoor region, the treaty ceding that territory never having received his sanction. It is also reported that the Russian Embassy at Peking is under arrest. The absence of Admiral MOURAVIEFF in Japan must render this action, if it have been really had, perilous in the extreme to Russian interests on the Pacific. The arrangements for the general Congress are slowly assuming shape. The more prominent States have already signified their adhesion, and several of the members have been definitely named. Our English advices are of secondary interest. In the London papers there appears a letter from VICTOR HUGO on the execution of JOHN BROWN, in which the exiled poet denounces fervidly the American people for suffering the execution of a great man for a glorious deed. A letter from Miss REMOND, the noted colored lecturer, reviewing the treatment of her race on board the Cunard steamships, and at the American legation in London, is also passing the rounds of the Press. The death of THOMAS DE QUINCEY is announced from Edinburgh. His age, notwithstanding his inveterate habit of opium-eating, exceeded three score and ten years.

Congress, at the approach of the holidays, exhibits signs of sound business dispositions. The Senate was engaged yesterday in receiving bills, many of them the leavings of former sessions, introduced by various members. Mr. LANE had his bills to reimburse Oregon for expenses of Indian Wars, and extend the Federal judiciary to that State. Mr. GWIN brought up his Pacific Railroad of last session; Mr. CLAY, his bill of last session, to abrogate fishing bounties; Mr. DAVIS, his bill organizing territory of Arizona. Other measures of minor importance had been presented, when Mr. SLIDELL moved a resolution that when the Senate adjourn to-day, it adjourn until Tuesday next, and that when it then adjourns it shall be to the following Friday, and from that day again to Tuesday, January 3. The resolution, notwithstanding certain constitutional objections urged by Mr. COLLAMER, was adopted. The House submitted to a long and desultory discussion, between the Administration Democrats and the Southern Americans, various propositions for a coalition passing from one side to the other. Finally, Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, offered, as a basis of action, that either the Americans should select a Democrat, who would be acceptable to all of them, and join the Democrats in electing him; or that failing, that the Democrats should select an American, and so combine the Southern forces. On the spur of the proposition, Mr. MILLSON having previously withdrawn his name, the voting was resumed. The eighteenth ballot stood for SHERMAN, 95; for MILLSON, 79; for GILMER, 59; for DAVIS, of Indiana, 4; for ADRAIN, 3; scattering, 6. Necessary to elect, 112. The nineteenth effort gave SHERMAN 108; MILLSON, 69; GILMER, 21; scattering, 26. The House then adjourned.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, the Finance Committee reported in favor of adding $38,000 to the Comptroller's original estimate of City Expenditures for 1860; the latter having been reduced by $35,271 by the correction of a clerical error in the budget of the Board of Education. The actual addition to the original estimate is $2,729. A resolution in favor of paying CHARLES METTURN $250 for rejected plans for a new City Hall, which had been mislaid in the Street Commissioner's office, was rejected. The Board of Councilmen concurred with the Aldermen in receiving a bust of Senator BRODERICK from Mr. DEVIN, of California. The Comptroller was authorized to draw his warrant for $25,000 in aid of the Fire Department Fund; and a recommendation from the Comptroller was adopted, making an additional appropriation of $20,000 for printing.

The Board of Supervisors directed that $1,581 91 be paid to JOHN KELLY, the Sheriff, as fees for serving legal papers in causes arising from violations of the Excise Law. Several other bills were audited and allowed, and the police force was increased from 1,250 to 1,400 men. The Board meets again Tuesday.

The New-England Society celebrated the 238th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, with the accustomed dinner at the Astor House, last evening. About two hundred persons participated in the festivities. Speeches were made by Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, Senator DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, RICHARD O'GORMAN, and others. The meeting closed at a late hour.

Coroner SCHIRMER concluded an investigation yesterday of the cause of the fall of the stores Nos. 54 and 56 Broad-street, by which Mr. WM. J. ELY and Officer JOHN STEWARD of the First Precinct Police lost their lives. The jury in their verdict censured the owner of the building for permitting it to be used as a grocery store when it was erected for the dry-goods business; declared the conduct of Messrs. KENT & LOWBER to be reprehensible in overloading the stores; and charged the police with negligence in failing to prevent persons from standing or passing in front of the building after the rear wall had fallen.

The extradition case before United States Commissioner BETTS has been brought to a sudden termination by the escape of Dr. SCHILLING, the accused, from the custody of the U. S. Marshal, one of whose Deputies had him in charge.

In the Stephens case, Mr. ASHMEAD, on behalf of the prisoner, applied to the General Term of the Supreme Court to have the record in the cause so made up as to embrace a statement of the reasons on which the Court denied his late motion to have the case remitted to the Oyer and Terminer. The aplication was denied. A verdict of $3,000 was rendered yesterday against a street contractor for causing the death of plaintiff's child, by negligence in blasting rocks in Fifty-third-street.

The Stock Market yesterday had a further fall of 1@1½ per cent. in New-York Central and Panama shares. Other descriptions were ½@¾ per cent. lower, except Erie, which was in demand on English orders at $9. Nothing new in Money or Exchange.

Cotton was more active, but was cheaper. The movements in Breadstuffs and Provisions were restricted. Corn declined, and Pork advanced. A moderate business was transacted in Groceries, Oils, Hay and Whisky. Spirits Turpentine attracted more attention. Other branches of trade exhibited no very important changes.

MRS. BLUNT'S READINGS.—Mrs. ELLEN KEY BLUNT, of Washington, the accomplished daughter of the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," and the sister of the late PHILIP BARTON KEY, Esq., announces for this evening, at Dodworth's Hall, a Reading from the Poets, of which we can speak with confidence in warm commendation. Mrs. BLUNT possesses that "excellent thing in woman," a sweet, rich, sympathetic voice, accurately trained to interpret the most delicate and pathetic touches of the poetic art. She has most loyally cultivated the instinctive refinement of taste which is hers by right of inheritance, and the programme which she offers for this evening is the best warrant of her claims to be recognized as a priestess of the muse. BRYANT'S fine cameo of "The Waterfowl," TENNYSON'S stately dirge of "The Old Year," KINGSLEY'S marvelous ballad of "The Sands of Dee," and the "Charge of the Light Brigade," speak for themselves and for the lady who asks us to listen to them to-night.

The Congressional Deadlock.

Congress is now in the third week of its session, and the prospect of an organization of the House of Representatives seems still as blank and discouraging as it was when the Republican minority first drew themselves up in battle array on the question of the Speakership. Every day of this state of suspended political animation breeds new perils for the permanent peace of the country. Every day brings forward some new candidate for sectional distinction, bent on fixing the eyes of his own particular Buncombe admiringly upon his own particular position. Every day exposes the passions of the South or the prejudices of the North to some new shock. Every day some frantic fire-eater from the one section may spring up with a fresh threat of dissolution, and a fresh display before all the world of the mischief rankling at the core of our great Republic; or some vapid bully from the other retort upon the high-spirited citizens of fifteen American States, with the egregious insolence of the New-York *Courier and Enquirer*, and threaten them with "being whipped back into the Union, if they should dare to think of leaving it."

Meanwhile public business languishes;—the appropriations absolutely necessary to carry on the ordinary functions of Government being delayed as indecently as they were when the "phalanx" of Mr. GALUSHA A. GROW trampled upon the Post-office so obstinately, less than six months since. The anxiety and uneasiness of the people in both sections of the country increase, of course, with every hour of this inflammatory and obstinate delay. The subordinate issue of who shall be Speaker, is fast merging with the country at large into the much graver question of whether we are to expect any Speaker at all. The idea of a solid secession of the Southern Congressional delegations is allowed to be openly ventilated, and is coming to be calculated upon as one of the not improbable results of the actual posture of affairs.

It is very easy to say that there is no danger of the realization of such an idea; that the conflict for the Speakership of the House is sure to end quietly; that there can no harm come to us from the exhibition with which our representatives are favoring us, of the worst weaknesses and the most contemptible faults of constitutional government. But everything which tends to keep before the people the notion of a great gulf hourly widening between the Northern and the Southern States, is seriously and solemnly full of danger for our future;—everything which puts the statesmanship of the Republic in an odious or ridiculous light, is a very real calamity. And it is therefore quite time that the impartial sentiment of the country should speak out, clearly and unmistakably, in denunciation of the partisan policy which is playing such pranks with the Constitution and the character of our Legislature at Washington.

The absolute responsibility of the actual misfeasances at the Capital rests now, beyond a doubt, on the leaders and managers of the Republican Party in the House of Representatives. This party, constituting the strongest united body of voting members, has, of course, desired to secure for its own purposes, and to its own advantage, the organization of the House. This is quite natural, and, as parties go, not at all to be quarreled with. It is true, the Republicans have commonly professed a lofty disdain of the Democratic maxim that "to the victors belong the spoils;" but men on the threshold of political power must not be judged too sternly by the ascetic doctrines which they proclaimed in the days of their poverty and their exile.

That the Republicans, then, should have made a strenuous effort to capture the "fatness of the land," and appropriate to themselves the flesh-pots of Egypt, was to be expected. They put forward a candidate for the Speakership, around whom they rallied with solid devotion. Had this candidate been a Republican merely, it is by no means improbable that in the face of the strength of his supporters, the scattered and chaotic majority of the House might long since have allowed his election to be secured. But, unfortunately for himself, this gentleman, Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, had ignorantly suffered himself to be identified with the propagandism of a work against Slavery in the South, which the Southern people, in the present excited condition of their feelings, choose to regard as desperately and dangerously incendiary. This circumstance has put Mr. SHERMAN in precisely the same position relatively to Southern men, which would be occupied in regard to Northern men by a man who had openly avowed himself bent on carrying Slavery into the Free States by the national force. Whether the South is right or wrong in this estimate of Mr. SHERMAN'S attitude is not at all the question. The Southern people hold this attitude, and Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. SHERMAN'S supporters know it. They know that to offer Mr. SHERMAN to the South as a candidate for the high office which they wish him to fill, is very much like asking the Republicans of New-York to send Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR to Congress. In such a posture of matters, can there be any doubt as to the duty of men whose patriotism is even equal to their partisan devotion? To persist, doggedly and dumbly, in thrusting one such candidate upon the House, when their ranks are full of men against whom no such allegations can rationally be advanced, is to make the House of Representatives a mere partisan prize-ring. The other parties in the House have once and again changed the candidates presented from their ranks. The Republicans cling to their original choice; and when they are pressed to a more conciliatory and rational course, have nothing better to reply than a silly muttering over of their dreary party shibboleths, and a hypocritical show of anxiety for a decision which they are themselves doing all in their power to retard.

It is possible that this may be a brilliant specimen of "party tactics." But, however this may be, (and we think that thoughtful observers of the drift of public opinion, even at the North, must be already beginning to entertain grave doubts on this head,) it is very certain that the party which has adopted this policy, is deliberately trifling with the dignity of the National Legislature, with the self-respect of its own members, and with the peace of the Union.

The Mexican Treaty.

The treaty with Mexico, which will soon be laid before the United States Senate for ratification, is the most important treaty that has been presented to that body since the treaty of Paris, 1783. The magnitude of the results which will come from the new relations we are about forming with the neighboring Republic cannot now be estimated.

The first and most important point in the treaty is, that freedom of religion is guaranteed throughout Mexico. The Constitution of the Liberal Government does not embrace this feature. It is left open for domestic legislation, or negotiation with foreign Powers. The Constitutional Government, which represents the liberal, progressive ideas of the Mexican people, has met with sympathy from the representative of the United States, and together they have framed an instrument which strikes at the root of the evils with which Mexico has been cursed since 1521, a period of 338 years. During these centuries a bloody, brutal paganism, upheld by the civilized and enlightened world in the name of *Christianity*, has run its diabolical course, and crushed a nation. A vigorous, bold and high-toned diplomacy has suddenly cast down and destroyed this heathen structure—this ancient barrier to all progress, religious, social or political. It is one of the greatest triumphs of the age for Christianity and Freedom.

After this first and most important point, the practical operation of the treaty will be to open to our trade and commerce, our capital, enterprise and industry, a country two thousand miles in length and one thousand in breadth, containing an area of 766,482 square miles, and having on both sides 6,000 miles of seacoast—a country embracing every variety of climate, every variety of soil, every variety of agricultural production known on this continent—an inexhaustible store of mineral wealth, and a population of 8,283,088. In five years from the time the proposed treaty goes into operation, our trade with Mexico should amount to one hundred millions of dollars—more rather than less.

It is not necessary now to specify the articles contained in the treaty with Mexico, and remark upon their character. There will be time enough for this when they are under discussion, if the present Congress ever reaches that desirable point. Great obstacles will be interposed to the passage of the treaty. In the first place, it is in the hands of an Administration fearfully wanting in the wisdom, honesty and nerve to manage an affair of this kind. In the next place, the treaty is jeopardized by reason of the ignorance of leading men of all parties—saying nothing about the masses—of Mexican affairs and the country generally. Strenuous objections will be made to the payment of $4,000,000 for the rights of way. In short, as the variety and extent of interests involved are elicited by discussion, the excitement will run high, and ere it is a law of the land, the Mexican Treaty will have to pass through a fiery ordeal. But pass it must, if the wisdom, nerve and patriotism of Congress take hold of it with determination.

Rank and Rifles.

The Rifle Corps movement in England owes its origin to a panic fear of French invasion; but whether it was called for on this ground or not, it might have been made, and might still be made, the means of preventing the recurrence of such panics in general. The real cause of that abject terror of a foreign landing by which the British public is haunted, is to be found in the insignificance of the force of trained troops which, after the demands of her colonial garrisons have been satisfied, can be maintained for the home defence of England; and in a still greater degree, in the want of familiarity on the part of the mass of the English people with the use of fire-arms. It has been found impossible to insure the English people safety, or at least peace of mind, which is almost more valuable than safety, without keeping on foot a regular army, of such proportions as to create an intolerable burden of taxation, aggravated by the abstraction of just so much labor from agricultural and other industry. It has been known for half a century that a volunteer force might be created in England, which would not only meet the deficiency, but create and foster a much needed martial spirit amongst the people, but no such force has ever hitherto been set on foot, because the authorities have always been afraid to intrust the masses with arms.

The progress of Democratic ideas, the ascendancy assumed since the passing of the Reform bill by the middle classes, and above all, the imperious necessity of the case, have at last extracted from the Government, within the present year, the permission to form volunteer rifle clubs, and the movement has been taken up by the middle classes with a good deal of spirit.

Here, however, the caste feeling, which has so long damaged the efficiency of the English army, and to which most of the more humiliating reverses which have befallen the British flag have been due, steps in once more to blight the enthusiasm of the volunteers, and convert the clubs, not into corps of fighting-men, but into cliques of "snobs." All the accounts from England on this subject represent the upper section of the middle classes as holding sternly aloof, unless they can insure the election of men of their own number as officers. We have heard of one case, in which a contribution of £3,000 was offered to the funds of a certain rifle club, if the donor were elected Captain. The "swells" will not enter the ranks, because they would be compelled to march shoulder to shoulder with butchers, bakers, tailors, and tradesmen of all sorts. Noblemen of high rank, of great wealth, whose dignity runs no risk of being damaged by a little condescension, have, in several instances, taken their places in the ranks, but the class immediately below this of the higher aristocracy, is shocked at the bare notion of having to call a tradesman a comrade, or to defend the soil of England against a foreign invader side by side with "that sort of person." Even the clerks in the London banks find great difficulty in persuading their employers to afford them any facilities for joining the ranks, or attending the drills and parades. As to the working classes, any influence that has been exerted touching their share in the movement, has been directed towards keeping them absolutely out of it. In this great National rising, this "raising of bucklers" which is to render England invulnerable, the vast multitude of artizans and workmen, whose labor has done so much to make England a tempting prize, are to have no share whatever. The old feeling that soldiering is a "gentleman's trade," a feeling which, in times of great peril and great difficulty, has left the armies of England in the feeble hands of Yorks, Lucans, Cardigans and Aireys, jealously excludes the "bone and sinew" of the country from all participation in the defence of the wealth which they have themselves created, and the homes which their labor has built and beautified. It almost seems as if England were destined to find her ruin, not in the decline of her commerce, or the corruption of her manners, or the decay of patriotism, but in that intense and absorbing "flunkeyism," which makes everything subservient to caste, and would apparently prefer national disgrace and disaster a thousand times over, to one hour of "low company" at dinner or on the parade. This paralyzes the navy, enervates the army, makes society sluggish, and it is well if it does not end by laying England a helpless prey at the feet of her fierce, resolute, practical, democratic neighbor beyond the Channel.

Death of De Quincey.

One after another the lights of the literary firmament, which shone over the youth of the generation now maturing into active life, are passing away. On Thursday, Dec. 8, but a little more than a week after the sun of IRVING set so calmly among the hills of the Hudson, THOMAS DE QUINCEY, known to all who read our language as the "English Opium-Eater," and to a selected company of admiring students as one of the most accomplished, subtle and vigorous masters of the art of prose, died at Lasswade, near Edinburgh.

DE QUINCEY, one of the least practical of men, was born within the highly practical atmosphere of the town of Manchester, in the year 1786. Had he never written a word of autobiography, we might have known something of his life and training on which to found an authentic estimate of the influences under which his strange prismatic genius was developed. But it was a peculiarity of his intellect to be exquisitely introspective, and so lightly did his fancy soar when once its wings were spread, that on every theme which he undertook to treat he rapidly passed from the domain of facts into visions and impressions which assumed for him a substance not less assured than real life itself. He made his own history a fantastic poem, and nothing will probably ever be known of the most important epochs of his life, but that they were signalized by all the eccentricities possible to a man of vivid yet delicate imagination, thirsty of intellectual experience, marvelously swift in his appreciations of men and things, and cursed, as he himself very whimsically laments, with exactly enough fortune to make his worldly success impracticable. His father, who was a merchant of means, left him about £6,000 sterling.

He was technically educated at Oxford, but the most precious decade of his early youth was given up to the land of clouds. He has told its story in that Odyssey of an Opium-Eater by which his name has been most widely carried abroad over the world. The *Confessions* and the *Suspiria de Profundis* stand unsurpassed in any literature, as master-pieces of impassioned spiritual analysis clothed in the most positive and poetic forms of imagination.

That a nebulous poet should find himself at home with the German metaphysicians, when to all England beside, KANT was an abomination, FICHTE a lunatic, and SCHILLER a quiz, was natural enough. DE QUINCEY anticipated CARLYLE and out-vied TAYLER of Norwich as a herald of German letters in England. His criticism was the splendid criticism of sympathetic appreciation, and it marked his earliest essays with a stamp of genuine power, which gave him instantly a foremost place among the writers of his native country. In the columns of *Blackwood's Magazine*, and with the sparkling galaxy of the *London* in the days of Elia, he labored loyally to lay the foundations of that rich and stately English literature which will make the age of VICTORIA so resplendent in the history of our mother-tongue. His works were produced almost invariably in the state of sketches, for the essentially impatient and discursive nature of his mind, or the impatient and discursive intellectual habits which he had acquired in early life, made him incapable of attaining artistic completeness. He had a schoolman's passion for logical forms, and would have beaten the enemies of REUCHLIN at their own weapons;—his rhetorical aptitudes were profound and varied; his speculative imagination was little less than wonderful in its range and power. But he gave himself wholly up to the control of his mental habits, and his mental habits were more regularly irregular than those of any literary man of equal ability in modern times.

They were fostered by the circumstances of his late life, which were sadly vexatious and depressing. After oscillating for a long time between the lake land of WORDSWORTH and SOUTHEY and the "Great Babylon," he finally retired, or fled before pecuniary troubles to the vicinity of Edinburgh, where he passed the last twenty years of his life, cared for by his daughters, loved and admired by all who came in contact with him, but careless of himself and even of his works to the last degree. The broad and brilliant sunrise of his fame in this country did more than any other single thing to stimulate him into continuous literary labor and enthusiastic literary feeling, during this closing period of his career; until he had almost become an American author in his sympathies and his ambitions. He has certainly met with a wider popularity and enjoyed a more positive intellectual influence in the United States than in Great Britain. For the last three or four years DE QUINCEY had professed to believe that his great suffering from a constant sense as of gnawing in the stomach, was caused by the presence there of a voracious living parasite, and he repeatedly announced his intention of bequeathing his body to the surgeons for a *post mortem* investigation into this unheard-of disease.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Miss PATTI'S appearance in the "Somnambula" last evening was celebrated by another fine house. We are not surprised to hear that two additional performances will be given prior to the final departure of the company. No one should quarrel with other people's success, and perhaps the managers are rather to be congratulated on the occasion that so happily exists for a little more opera, than blamed for deliberately stultifying themselves by now doing what they said only a day or two ago was impossible to be done,—namely, perform more than twice. Still, something is due to the respectability of an establishment like the Academy, and deliberate misrepresentation is not, we submit, the way to support it.

The performance was admirable, as concerns the leading artists—Miss PATTI and Signor BARONLI especially distinguishing themselves. The lady shows unquestionable improvement, and gives so many charming ideas to the *rôle* of *Amina* that it will always remain one of her best parts. There was not much support from the orchestra and chorus, both of which were weak and unsatisfactory.

On Monday, there will be a performance of "Ernani," with Mme. COLSON, Signor STIGELLI, Signor FERRI and Signor SUSINI in the principal parts. On Tuesday, "Don Giovanni," with Miss PATTI as *Zerlina*.

FOUR DAYS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.—Again last evening, Adams' Express favored us with New-Orleans papers but four days old. The slow coaches of the United States Mail, by a sudden and remarkable spasm of energy, were for once only a day behind, but such dispatch in that quarter is too strange for long continuance.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Southern Medical Students.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Dec. 22.

The medical students, on their arrival from Philadelphia, were received by the Faculty and students of the Medical College, the Governor's Guard, and an immense throng of citizens. The procession marched to the Governor's mansion, where an address was delivered by Gov. WISE. It thence proceeded to the College, where Prof. GIBSON made a speech. Dinner was partaken of at the Columbian Hotel. There was great enthusiasm and waving of handkerchiefs along the route.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 22.

The Medical College faculty, in reply to an application of the Southern medical students at New-York to be admitted here as students on nominal terms, have resolved to invite the Southern students at the North to a free attendance on the lectures here, although they have paid for their attendance on those at the North.

South Carolina Prepares for Secession.

LARGE APPROPRIATION FOR ARMING AND DEFENDING THE STATE—WANTED, A COMPANION.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 20.

A special dispatch from Columbia, dated 19th inst., says that both Houses have adopted a resolution that South Carolina owes it to her own citizens to protect them and their property from every enemy, and that for the purpose of military preparation for any emergency the sum of $100,000 be appropriated.

The Senate also adopted a resolution that while still deferring to her Southern sisters, she respectfully announces to them that, in her judgment, the safety and honor of the Slaveholding States imperatively demand a speedy separation from the Free-Soil States of the Confederacy, and earnestly invites and urges her sister States of the South to originate the movement o Southern separation, in which she pledges herself promptly to unite.

The Ohio State Treasury Defalcation.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Thursday, Dec. 22.

In the case of W. H. GIBSON, former Treasurer of the State of Ohio, the jury, after being out 24 hours, brought in this morning a verdict of guilty of defalcation.

National Republican Committee.

CALL FOR THE REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CONVENTION.

The National Republican Committee met at 9 A. M. yesterday, at the Astor House, and was in session all the morning. The following call for the National Convention has been issued:

A National Republican Convention will meet at Chicago, on Wednesday, the 13th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the nomination of candidates to be supported for President and Vice-President at the next election.

The Republican electors of the several States, the members of the People's party of Pennsylvania, and of the Opposition party of New-Jersey, and all others who are willing to coöperate with them in support of the candidates who shall there be nominated, and who are opposed to the policy of the present Administration, to Federal corruption and usurpation, to the extension of Slavery into the Territories, to the new and dangerous political doctrine that the Constitution, of its own force, carries Slavery into all the Territories of the United States; to the reopening of the African Slave-trade, to any inequality of rights among citizens, and who are in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union under the Constitution recently adopted by its people; of restoring the Federal Administration to a system of rigid economy, and to the principles of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, of maintaining inviolate the rights of the States, and defending the soil of every State and Territory from lawless invasion, and of preserving the integrity of this Union, and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws passed in pursuance thereof, against the conspiracy of the leaders of a sectional party to resist the majority principle, as established in this Government, at the expense of its existence, are invited to send from each State two delegates from every Congressional District and four delegates at large to the Convention.

Signed,

EDWIN D. MORGAN, New-York,
JOSEPH BARTLETT, Maine,
GEORGE G. FOGG, New-Hampshire,
LAWRENCE BRAINERD, Vermont,
JOHN T. GOODRICH, Massachusetts,
WM. M. CHACE, Rhode Island,
GIDEON WELLS, Connecticut,
THOMAS WILLIAMS, Pennsylvania,
GEORGE HARRIS, Maryland,
ALFRED CALDWELL, Virginia,
THOMAS SPOONER, Ohio,
CASSIUS M. CLAY, Kentucky,
JAMES RITCHIE, Indiana,
NORMAN B. JUDD, Illinois,
ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, Michigan,
JOHN H. TWEEDY, Wisconsin,
ALEXANDER H. RAMSEY, Minnesota,
ANDREW J. STEVENS, Iowa,
ASA S. JONES, Missouri,
MARTIN F. CONWAY, Kansas,
LEWIS CLEPHANE, District of Columbia.

COMPTROLLER'S APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments have been made by the Comptroller:

Retained—Messrs. Phelps, Deputy; Keyser, Accountant, and Messrs. Hasbrouck, Sloan, and Evans, Clerks.

New Appointments—Clerks—Messrs. Brace Millard, Isaac McMurdy, Henry Gallien, of Albany; Francis G. Fine, of St. Lawrence; A. G. Murray, of Ontario; Henry B. Burr, of Cortlandt; and Augustus Denniston and Arthur B. Wood, of Orange.—*Albany Evening Journal, Dec. 22.*

CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, has written to a gentleman of this city, desiring that accommodations may be secured for himself and friends for the week of the Democratic National Convention. He writes that his party will number about one hundred.—*Charleston Mercury, Dec. 20.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PUBLIC SCHOOL HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT.—In anticipation of the Christmas holidays the pupils of Grammar School No. 11, in Seventeenth-street, near Eighth-avenue, entertained their friends yesterday morning in a manner as appropriate as it was pleasing. The proceedings commenced with songs and callisthenic exercises by the little ones in the Primary Department. Next the girls in the Female department contributed not a little to the pleasure of the occasion by their singing and the evolutions of the Wand Company. A composition was read upon "Christmas," which met with general approbation. The boys, in addition to singing, declaimed, and, what was the most interesting feature of the occasion, went through a regular military drill as far as the capacity of the room would allow. Everything passed off satisfactorily and to the credit of the Principals, Mr. J. G. MCNARY, Miss M. PRESTON and Miss A. N. BEALE. The School Commissioners of the District were present and addressed the children. It was expected that Senator DOUGLAS would have favored the school with his company, but his business engagements prevented his coming to the City.

SHOT BY A POLICEMAN.—JOHN MCARTHUR, a policeman attached to the Mayor's office, was attacked by five rowdies, last evening, as he was standing at the corner of Grand and Mott streets. One of them knocked him down, and then fled in company with his companions. MCARTHUR, having recovered himself, soon overtook the fugitives, and, as he attempted to arrest one of them, was again knocked down and roughly handled. As soon as he could regain his feet he drew his revolver and fired at his assailants, wounding JAMES FLETCHER under the right arm. Together with MICHAEL DAILY, one of his companions, he was taken to the Station-house, where his wound, which was found not to be serious, was dressed, although the ball could not be extracted. According to the statements of the prisoners they belong to an engine company, and have been carousing since Wednesday night. Mr. MCARTHUR is one of the smallest men in the Department. Deputy CARPENTER put him under arrest, but allowed him to go home, it being understood that the case would be investigated to-day at the Essex Market Police Court.

EXTRADITION CASE—DR. SCHILLING ABSCONDED.—The case of Dr. SCHILLING, claimed as a fugitive from Wurtemberg, where he was charged with having committed extensive forgeries, was to have been argued, yesterday, before United States Commissioner BETTS, upon the original papers, the preliminary motion for a discharge having been overruled. Since the arrest of SCHILLING he has been in the custody of the United States Marshal, who detailed Mr. MILLER, one of his Deputies, to retain him in custody. The venerable appearance and highly respectable bearing of the Doctor pleading strongly in his favor, he was not committed to prison, but was permitted to visit his home, the officer remaining always near him. On Tuesday evening, while at his own residence, Dr. SCHILLING took advantage of a slight relaxation of vigilance on the part of the officer, who is said to have fallen asleep, and made good his escape. As soon as it was discovered that he was missing, the alarm was given and search was made for the fugitive, but no traces of him had been discovered at a late hour last evening. The case has thus been brought to a sudden termination.

SALE OF THE STATUE OF THE "FISHER GIRL."—Several hundred lawyers, merchants, engravers, speculators, painters and others, assembled at the Merchants' Exchange yesterday, either to bid themselves or to hear others bid on Mr. BARBER'S statue of the "Fisher Girl," which it had been announced would be disposed of at the time and place mentioned, to whoever would show the highest appreciation in dollars and cents for this beautiful work of art. At 12½ o'clock Mr. LEEDS took the stand, and after a few preliminary observations on the history of the artist whose work was offered for sale, and on the beauty of the piece of statuary itself, asked some one to make an offer. $1,000 was offered; $200 was added, then $100 several times in succession until $1,600 was reached, when the bids dwindled to additions of $50. At one time, when $1,950 had been offered, Mr. LEEDS struck off the poor "Fisher Girl," but the assemblage declared that a higher bid had been made in time, and another start was made. The statue was finally purchased by the "Metropolitan Art Association" for $2,700.

UNITARIAN FAIR IN FIFTH-AVENUE.—We take pleasure in announcing that a Fair for the benefit of the Third Unitarian Society—Rev. Mr. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor—will be held under the Fifth-avenue Hotel, on the Twenty-third-street corner. From the preparations made by the ladies connected with the Society, we should judge that the affair will be a decided success. The Fair was formally opened last evening, and the rooms thronged with beauty and fashion.

WOOSTER-STREET SYNAGOGUE.—A lecture will be given at the Synagogue, Wooster-street, between Prince and Spring streets, on Saturday, Dec. 24, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. S. M. ISAACS. An appeal will be made on behalf of the suffering Israelites of Morocco, but no collection will be taken up.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS CHARITY FAIR.—The Ladies' Bazaar, at No. 29 East Twenty-ninth-street, will continue open until late on Saturday evening. The profits on the sales will be devoted to feeding the hungry and clothing the naked, and to helping the poor children to help themselves.

SUSPENSION OF JUDGMENT REQUESTED.—Several of the friends of Mr. MANAHAN, who was arrested on a charge of keeping a disorderly house, vouch for his respectability as a man, and his high standing as a citizen, and request a suspension of judgment on the part of the public until a legal investigation shall be made.

LOST.—We call attention to an advertisement under "Lost," of a Steel Plate, left in an omnibus, Knickerbocker Line, on Wednesday afternoon.

Coroner's Inquests.

TWO MEN KILLED BY THE FALL OF AN EMBANKMENT.—On Wednesday afternoon an embankment between Madison and Fifth avenues, near Forty-second-street, which is in process of excavation for the erection of a new building, fell and buried three workmen beneath it. JOHN DRISCOLL was dead when extricated, and the decease of PATRICK BOYLE occurred yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, where he had been conveyed immediately after the accident. HUGH MCMANN was caught by the falling earth but received only a few slight bruises. On the inquest, which was held by Coroner JACKMAN, it appeared that the contractor had warned the workmen of their danger, but they paid no attention to the caution. A verdict of accidental death was rendered in each case.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

ADDITIONS TO THE TAX LEVY—SMALL REJECTED PLANS FOR A NEW CITY HALL BE PAID FOR.

The Comptroller, last evening, transmitted to the Board of Aldermen a communication from the Board of Education, calling attention to a clerical error in the annual estimate for 1860, of expenditures for educational purposes.

Alderman STARR offered a resolution granting permission to the Third-avenue Railroad Company, to pave the space between its rails with cobble stones instead of trap block pavement, on Third-avenue from Fiftieth-street to Eighty-sixth-street.

After a variety of motions to refer the resolution, and for the adjournment of the Board, had been offered and rejected, the paper was consigned to the Committee on Railroads, on motion of Alderman GENET.

The Finance Committee presented its report on the tax levy for 1860. The Committee has added $20,000 to the appropriation for repairing and repaving the streets; $10,000 to the item of "Donations;" $10,600 to the item of "City Contingencies," and has deducted $1,000 from the appropriation for water-pipes and laying, and $1,000 on the appropriation for "Lands and Places." The corrected estimate of the Board of Education, by which the budget is reduced by $35,271, being taken into consideration, the net addition to the Comptroller's estimate is $2,729, making the amount of the entire estimate for City expenditures $6,976,852 36. Deducting from this sum the estimated income applicable thereto, $326,482 95, there remains $6,650,369 41 to be raised by taxation. To meet this, it is estimated that the gross amount raised by tax should be $6,887,000. It was directed that the report be printed, and made the special order for Tuesday next.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of donating $500 to the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children, and $1,000 to the Female Magdalen Benevolent Society. The reports were laid over.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of paying Charles Metturn $250 for plans for a new City Hall.

Alderman BRADY wanted to know what he had done.

Alderman ADAMS stated that Mr. Metturn had furnished his plans to the Street Commissioner, and they had been mislaid, and Mr. Metturn now asked that they should be returned to him, or else that he should be paid for them.

Alderman DARRAGH said that after the plans were rejected every builder knew they were not worth $5. He moved that the sum be reduced to $100. This was rejected.

Alderman GENET moved that it be reduced to $125. This was lost, (ayes, 5; nays, 8,) and the original motion was lost for want of a constitutional vote. Ayes, 7; nays, 6. The last vote was reconsidered, and the report was laid on the table. "Try it next year," said Alderman PECK, in making the motion.

The Board adjourned to Tuesday, 5 P. M.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

RECEPTION OF A BUST OF SENATOR BRODERICK—$20,000 ADDITIONAL FOR PRINTING.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, a resolution was received and referred to the effect that Fifty-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalk flagged.

The City Inspector was required to furnish the Board at its next meeting with a list of the names and residences of each of the superintendents or inspectors connected with the sanitary department of this City and the duty to be performed by them, so that the public may know to whom to apply in case of need.

The Board concurred with the Aldermen in voting to receive a bust of Senator Broderick from P. J. Devin, of California, and returned a vote of thanks for it.

A resolution was offered and laid over, authorizing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of John S. Gliss, Tre

Wisconsin on the Fugitive Slave Law.

In September last, the United States Attorney for Wisconsin appeared before the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, and asked leave to file with the Clerk two mandates from the Supreme Court of the United States, directed to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, commanding that Court to reverse its decision in the case of Mr. Booth, prosecuted under the Fugitive Slave act. On this motion Chief-Justice Dixon, of Wisconsin, has just delivered an elaborate opinion in the affirmative. Judge Cole dissented. Judge Paine having been attorney in the case was ruled out. The Court being thus divided in opinion, the motion was denied. Practically, the position of the Wisconsin Supreme Court before is thus affirmed. Chief-Justice Dixon adopted the old arguments in favor of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the dependence and inferiority of the State Courts. The Milwaukee *Free Democrat* says: "This opinion simply marks its author as belonging to the consolidation and anti-State Rights school of politicians, who, considering the emphatic expressions of the people of the State, has no right on the bench, and will probably remain there no longer than the people have an opportunity to express themselves in April next."

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The Semi-Weekly Times, published this morning contains the following:

THE NEW-YORK UNION MEETING—Report of the Union Meeting at the Academy of Music—Resolutions, Speeches and Letters.

THE SLAVERY CONFLICT—Funeral of Capt. Cook at Williamsburgh—The Medical Students Getting out of Philadelphia—Letters and Documents.

A NEW STORY—Benjamin Harris and his Wife Patience—A Story of Married Life.

AGRICULTURAL—Items for the Farmers.

LITERARY—Miscellaneous Extracts.

CONGRESS—Proceedings of both Houses—The Ballots for Speaker.

THE NEWS—Semi-Weekly Summary.

WASHINGTON—Our Correspondence from Washington—Sketches of Prominent Members.

MEXICO—Ratification of the Mexican Treaty—Our Mexican Correspondence.

Personal Items, Obituary Notices, Miscellaneous News Items, &c.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price 4 cents.

A MOST ACCEPTABLE

PRESENT,

ONE OF

GROVER & BAKER'S

FAMILY

Sewing Machines.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Startling Reduction.

TWO-DOLLAR BOYS' OVERCOATS!

TWO DOLLAR BOYS' OVERCOATS.

TWO DOLLAR BOYS' OVERCOATS.

ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123, 125 Fulton-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New-York

KEROSENE OIL.

A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.

Dépôt of Company,

No. 18 Pearl-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's celebrated and Noiseless Family Sewing Machines,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

For the Holidays.

AT TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.,
Will be found the largest and most beautiful assortment of confections for the Holidays in the City. Fancy articles for dressing Christmas trees, beautiful in design and endless in variety. A large and splendid assortment of fancy boxes, French mottoes, &c., &c. Also boned turkeys, chicken salad, pickled oysters, calves foot jelly, Charlotte Russe, and all seasonable articles ready or furnished to order for New-Year's tables.

Keep Warm and Dry.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for
LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT
BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

Genin's Festival Hat for Young Men.
Genin's Festival Caps for Young Men.
Genin's Fur Caps, Gloves and Collars.
Ladies' Furs for Holiday Gifts.
Children's Furs for Holiday Gifts.
All select, choice and elegant.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

To the Ladies.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
VERY CHEAP LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

On Exhibition at
WILLIAM TAYLOR'S SALOON,
No. 555 Broadway,
The largest variety of Fancy Articles of every imaginable form for Christmas Trees in the City: also, Bon-Bon Boxes of elegant designs, handsome ornamental Cakes, Table Ornaments, Mottoes, Boned Turkey, Pickled Oysters, French Preserved Fruits, &c., for New-Year Tables, at extremely low prices.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The Stereoscopic Emporium,
E. ANTHONY, No 308 Broadway.
Largest assortment, latest novelties, lowest market prices.
Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
Useful in Every House, For Sale Everywhere.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,600. No. 30 Platt-st.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s
IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,
Unrivaled by any in the market.
No 500 BROADWAY.

The "Rigg Truss"—Waterproof, cleanly, durable—contracts the openings by lateral pressure; also saves the spermatic cord from injury by means of compression and obstructed circulation. No. 448 Broome-st., N. Y.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Dépôt No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann-st.

Parisian Ties and Scarfs,
SILK UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
DRESSING ROBES, &c.,
At Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Robes de Chambre,
BREAKFAST JACKETS.
F. C. KEMPTON, No. 106 William-st.
Successor to J. M. Davids & Co.

"No meal complete without it."—
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, Wholesale Agents.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, gilt elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Gentlemen and Ladies, if you want to get a good pair of double-soled Boots, just call at CAHILL'S, where you can get well suited in any styles. He has reduced his stock down to first cost in order to close the concern. S. CAHILL, No. 377 Broadway.

Circhugh's Wigs & Toupees are Superior to any made in the world. Gentlemen are invited to call and examine a newly-invented transparent skin division, warranted to be so near an approach to nature as to defy detection. Those intending to make New-Year's calls, please observe No. 208 Broadway, corner Fulton.

First Presbyterian Church Fair, in Aid of the Organ Fund, corner of South 4th-st. and 6th-st., Williamsburgh, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings this week. Toys and fancy goods, oysters and pumpkin pies. Admittance only 10 cents. Concert each evening.

For the Holidays.—Buy our fine Shirts, Collars and Cravats; they are the best presents for gentlemen; embroidered Shirt Bosoms at retail.
IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

The Readers of the Times are respectfully informed that the second shipment of MORRIS' LONDON GIN has been landed ex steamer *Bremen*, and is being sold pure at No. 48 Broadway, "Old Tom." Try it.

Extra-Heavy All-Wool Under-Garments, all sizes, for men, women and children, at McLAUGHLIN'S French Yoke Shirt Depôt, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

The Grover and Baker
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
Invite the attention of tailors, vest and corset makers, and others who may prefer the "lock stitch" seam to their
FIFTY DOLLAR SHUTTLE MACHINE,
With recent valuable improvements.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
"A swift-fingered sister of love and charity."
An appropriate Holiday present for a wife, mother, daughter, sister, pastor or friend.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

White's Festival Hat is now ready.
ALSO LADIES' FANCY FURS, HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH &c., made up in best style at WHITE'S, NO. 216 BROADWAY.

Holiday Presents.—Hats, Caps and Furs, all styles, unsurpassed. A large and beautiful assortment for misses and children.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

Gentlemen's Robes de Chambre—New and rich styles for Holiday Presents, singly or by the dozen.
C. B. HATCH & CO.,
No. 99 Chambers-st., corner of Church.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 661. Dec. 23, 1859.
46, 8, 75, 43, 49, 72, 53, 42, 38, 59, 28, 21, 41.
Class No. 662, Dec. 22, 1859.
70, 25, 77, 4, 7, 44, 35, 48, 10, 53, 63, 31, 41.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 22, 1859.
GEO. O. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

DODGE'S PATENT IMPROVEMENT
IN
GRATES AND STOVES
GIVES
FIFTY PER CENT. MORE HEAT, WITH FIFTY PER CENT. LESS FUEL,
CURES SMOKY CHIMNEYS,
RADIATES ALL THE HEAT INTO THE ROOM,
CONSUMES THE GAS AND SMOKE,
CARRIES UP THE CHIMNEY ALL THE DUST.
The fire once made burns from twelve to twenty-four hours, without attention and without additional coal, thus combining
ECONOMY, HEALTH AND COMFORT,
and making the
PERFECTION OF AN OPEN FIRE.
The saving in fuel in one season will more than pay the cost of the improvement.
Any grate, new or old, set without dirt or inconvenience.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF STOVES FOR OFFICES, COUNTING-ROOMS, MANUFACTORIES AND DWELLINGS.
Considering their advantages, they are the cheapest Stoves manufactured.
Send for circulars containing description, testimonials, &c. Agents wanted. LEMUEL BANGS,
No. 13 Park-row.
SANFORD, TRUSLOW & CO.,
No. 239 Water-st.,
New-York.

GOLD LOCKETS FOR DAGUERREOTYPES OR HAIR.
GOLD SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES,
GOLD CHARMS FOR WATCH CHAINS,
GOLD BELT BUCKLES AND CUFF PINS,
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

JET EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS,
GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES,
HAIR EAR-RINGS, PINS, BRACELETS, NECK-LACES AND STUDS,
GOLD AND JET CROSSES,
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS.
CARBUNCLE, CAMEO, BLOOD STONE, ENAMELED, ETRUSCAN, GARNET, PEARL, DIAMOND, CORAL, AGATE, HAIR, CORNELIAN, ONYX,
And all other kinds.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD VEST CHAINS, NEW PATTERNS.
ETRUSCAN, CURB, WARSAW, CHASED AND PLAIN BELCHER, ADELAIDE, CABLE,
And all other styles.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

DIAMOND FINGER-RINGS,
PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS,
GENTLEMEN'S SEAL RINGS,
RUBY, EMERALD, PEARL,
GARNET AND OPAL RINGS.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

ICE PITCHERS.
ICE PITCHERS,
PLATED ICE PITCHERS,
NEW PATTERNS.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

A PRESENT FOR YOUR WIFE.
A PRESENT FOR YOUR DAUGHTER.
A PRESENT FOR YOUR SISTER.
A Present sure to Please
any Lady Friend, is one of the
WILCOX AND GIBBS' SEWING MACHINES,
PRICE $30 TO $50.
DEPOT NO. 508 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,
from
DE VENOGE & CO., EPERNAY, FRANCE,
A wine of rare quality, at a moderate price. Sold at the principal hotels and by all the leading dealers throughout the country.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Sole Importer,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

LADIES' EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS.
CORAL EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS.
FLORENTINE AND ROMAN MOSAIC SETS.
ALL GOLD EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer and Manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' GOLD BAND BRACELETS,
Engraved and Plain, New and Beautiful Styles.
Also, ROLLER CHAIN BRACELETS, Rich Patterns.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN,
Manufacturer and Importer, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

WHAT SHALL I BUY FOR A PRESENT?
Is the anxious inquiry at this season of the year.
We beg to suggest a patriotic answer:
AN AMERICAN WATCH,
Which may be found at retail with
A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No. 264 Broadway,
And at wholesale of ROBBINS & APPLETON, Agents of the Company, No. 182 Broadway, corner of John-st.

GOLD WATCHES AT BARGAINS.
The subscriber has received a large invoice of Gold English Patent Lever Watches for gentlemen, with orders to sell them for cash at extreme low prices, and he is now selling them at TWENTY-FIVE per cent. less than the usual retail prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.
Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
India-rubber Fancy Goods and Novelties, Pen and Pencil Cases, Canes, &c., finely mounted in gold; Scarf Pins, Guard Chains, Rubber Jewelry, Dolls, Toys, &c., with an assortment of over fifteen hundred different articles manufactured from India-rubber. At the Broadway Rubber Emporium, No. 459 Broadway, next corner Grand-st.

FINE GOLD JEWELRY—IMPORTED.—We invite attention to our assortment of Fine Imported Jewelry, comprising etruscan, enamel, garnet, coral and mourning. All the newest and most desirable patterns selected abroad.
OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND,
No. 527 Broadway, corner Spring-st.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S CELEBRATED COD LIVER OIL, warranted pure and prepared from fresh Cod-Fish Livers, by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

THE INDEPENDENT,
Of this week, contains a communication from each of its special contributors as follows:
A SERMON,
By Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
A POEM,
By JOHN G. WHITTIER,
Entitled BROWN OF OSSAWATOMIE.
An article by REV. DR. CHEEVER,
On "BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS."
MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE
On FREEDOM IN FLORENCE.
Also—EDITORIALS:
WAS CHRIST A MAN?
A TRACT FOR THE TIMES.
THE STRIDES OF DESPOTISM.
LIGHT FROM THE SOUTH.
MORE TALK OF BOOKS.
HUMBOLDT ON THE SABBATH.
MISCELLANEOUS:
RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE
And MINISTERIAL CHURCH REGISTER.
FOREIGN RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE
AND GENERAL NEWS.
LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.
A LETTER FROM OUR ITALIAN AND WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENTS.
PICTURES IN NEW-YORK.
FAMILY READING:
A LEGEND FOR CHRISTMAS DAY,
DR. TAYLOR on PREACHING.
THE CONSCIOUS MISERY OF INFIDELITY.
YOU DO NOT KNOW WHAT YOU CAN DO.
NEW-YEAR'S COUNSELS.
MACHINERY IN BUSINESS.
Terms: By mail, $2 a year; by carrier, $2 50.
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS AGENTS.

THE CHRISTMAS SUPPLEMENT
TO
HARPER'S WEEKLY.
On Saturday, Dec. 24, will be published a CHRISTMAS SUPPLEMENT to HARPER'S WEEKLY, being a CHRISTMAS TALE, entitled
THE HAUNTED HOUSE,
TO WIT:
THE MORTALS IN THE HOUSE,
By CHARLES DICKENS.
THE GHOST IN THE CLOCK-ROOM,
By Miss HESBA STRETTON.
THE GHOST IN THE DOUBLE-ROOM.
By G. AUGUSTUS SALA.
THE GHOST IN THE PICTURE-ROOM,
By Miss A. PROCTER.
THE GHOST IN THE CUPBOARD-ROOM,
By WILKIE COLLINS.
THE GHOST IN MASTER B.'S ROOM,
By CHARLES DICKENS.
THE GHOST IN THE GARDEN-ROOM,
By Mrs. GASKELL.
THE GHOST IN THE CORNER-ROOM,
By CHARLES DICKENS.
PRICE SIX CENTS.
HARPER & BROTHERS,
FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

TASTE! FASHION!! NOVELTY!!!
THE IRVING MAGAZINE,
A new weekly journal of sixteen pages, with Music, Fashions, Romances, Sketches, Anecdotes and Poetry, is now ready and for sale by all the Periodical Agents throughout the country.
The IRVING is conceded by all who have it to be the handsomest paper ever issued.
Buy a copy and examine its claims to your support.
ROSS & TOUSEY,
Wholesale Agents.

DR. CAHILL'S
GREAT LECTURE
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On last Sunday Evening,
appears in full in the
NEW-YORK TABLET
of this week.
The TABLET'S report is the only full and complete one published. Price 6 cents.

JELLIES
FOR HOLIDAY TABLES.
PETER COOPER'S
Refined
SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,
A Prime Article, Very Extensively Used for CALVES-FOOT JELLY.
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES, AND FOR JELLIFYING PRESERVES.
The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for FAMILY USE, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States. PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!
HOLIDAY GIFTS!!
HOLIDAY GIFTS!!!
BRONZE FIGURES, BRONZE CLOCKS,
BISQUE FIGURES, CHINA VASES,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, FRENCH CHINA
DINNER, DESSERT AND TEA SETS,
PLAIN AND RICHLY-CUT
TABLE GLASS, &c., &c.,
At lower prices than can be found at any other establishment in New-York.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

A PORTION OF
THE GREAT EASTERN ARRIVED.
A FRAGMENT OF THE EXPLODED "JACKET,"
Weighing ¾ cwt., at the Rooms of the
LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY,
No. 534 Broadway, (up stairs.

ANOTHER NEW PICTURE
FOR THE STEREOSCOPE.
THE "CHRISTMAS TREE,"
LONDON STEREOSCOPIC CO.,
NO. 534 Broadway, (up stairs.)

THE TOILET COMPANION IS THE NAME by which Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., of Boston, designate the neat and convenient case in which the famous chemists and perfumists put up their superior preparations for toilet use, viz.: "Kalliston," "Cocoaine," "Oriental Tooth Wash," and "Florimel." KALLISTON is an article the ladies already regard as an indispensable preparation for promoting the healthy condition of the skin and beautifying the complexion. The COCOAINE, containing a large proportion of cocoanut oil, imparts to the hair a glossy appearance, invigorates it, and gives it a healthy growth. The ORIENTAL TOOTH WASH arrests decay of the teeth, cures canker, hardens the gums, and imparts fragrance to the breath. FLORIMEL is a delicate and enduring perfume, of exquisite odor, and so pure as not to discolor the lightest fabric. These preparations are not only of approved usefulness, and all that they profess to be, but also remarkable for a delicacy of perfume and healthy purity, very seldom met with in articles which are sold at such moderate prices.—*Louisville Democrat.*

HUNGARIAN WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The subscribers call the attention of their friends and customers to their delicious Wines, unequaled for purity and flavor, from $3 50 per dozen in cases and upwards. They also continue to sell a dozen bottles of Red or White Wines, without cups or labels, at $2 75, delivered free of charge to any part of the City, as also sample boxes containing 4 bottles Hock, 4 Claret, 2 Dessert, and 2 finest Brandy, at $4.
GROSSINGER & WIGAND,
No. 170 Water-st.

NEW BOOKS.

BEAUTIFUL AND USEFUL BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
PUBLISHED BY
HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nos. 327 to 335 Pearl-st., Franklin-square, New-York.

FICTORIAL BIBLE. Harper's Illuminated and New Pictorial Bible. Embellished with Sixteen Hundred Historical Engravings, exclusive of an Initial Letter to each Chapter, by J. A. Adams, more than Fourteen Hundred of which
Morocco, gilt edges, beveled and paneled sides..$25 00
Morocco extra, gilt edges..... 23 50
Full calf, embossed, gilt edges..... 20 00
Full calf, marbled edges, blank stamped..... 18 00
Full Roan, marbled edges..... 16 00
Cased and forwarded by express, on receipt of the money.

STORIES OF RAINBOW AND LUCKY. By Jacob Abbot. Beautifully Illustrated with Engravings on Wood. 4 vols., 16mo, muslin. 50 cents per volume. Uniform with the Franconia Stories. The volumes may be obtained separately.
Just ready—HANDIE—RAINBOW'S JOURNEY.

ABBOTT'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORIES. The Volumes of this series are printed and bound uniformly, and are adorned with richly illuminated Title-pages and numerous Engravings. 16mo., muslin, 60 cents per volume; muslin, gilt edges, 75 cents per volume; Library sheep, 75 cents per volume. The Volumes may be obtained separately.

Cyrus.	Richard I.
Darius.	Richard II.
Xerxes.	Richard III.
Alexandre.	Mary Queen of Scotts.
Romulus.	Queen Elizabeth.
Hannibal.	Charles I.
Pyrrhus.	Charles II.
Julius Cæsar.	Josephine.
Cleopatra.	Maria Antoinette.
Nero.	Madame Roland.
Hernando Cortez.	Henry IV.
Alfred.	King Philip.
William the Conqueror.	Peter the Great.

THE YOUNG CHRISTIAN SERIES. By Jacob Abbott. Very greatly Improved and Enlarged. With numerous Engravings. Complete in 4 vols., 12mo., Muslin, $1 each; Half Calf, $1 85 each. The volumes may be obtained separately.

The Young Christian,	The Way to do Good,
The Corner-stone,	Hoarybead and McDonner.

MARCO PAUL'S VOYAGES AND TRAVELS IN THE PURSUIT OF KNOWLEDGE. By Jacob Abbott. Beautifully Illustrated. Complete in 6 vols., 16mo., Muslin, 50 cents each. The volumes may be obtained separately.

In New-York.	In Vermont.
On the Erie Canal,	In Boston.
In the Forests of Maine,	At the Springfield Armory.

FRANCONIA STORIES. By Jacob Abbott. Beautifully bound, engraved title pages, and numerous Illustrations. Complete in 10 vols., 16mo., Muslin, 50 cents each. The volumes may be obtained separately.

Malleville.	Stuyvesant.
Mary Bell.	Agnes.
Ellen Linn.	Mary Erskine.
Wallace.	Rodolphus.
Beechnut.	Caroline.

HARRY'S SUMMER IN ASHCROFT. Beautifully Illustrated. Square 4to. Muslin. 60 cents. (Next week.)

THE LAND AND THE BOOK; or, Biblical Illustrations drawn from the Manners and Customs, the Scenes and the Scenery of the Holy Land. By W. M. Thomson, D. D. Twenty-five years a Missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. in Syria and Palestine. With two elaborate Maps of Palestine, an accurate Plan of Jerusalem, and several hundred Engravings, representing the Scenery, Topography and Productions of the Holy Land, and the Costumes, Manners and Habits of the People. Two Elegant Large, 12mo Volumes, Muslin, $3 50; Half Calf, $5 20; Half-Calf, $5 50; Half-Morocco, extra, $6.

THE POETS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Selected and Edited by Rev. Robert Aris Willmott. With English and American editions, arranged by Evert A. Duyckinck, Editor of "Cyclopædia of American Literature." Illustrated with 132 Engravings, drawn by eminent artists, including Birket Foster, W. Harvey, Harrison Weir, J. E. Millais, D. Maclise, W. Mulready, C. Stanfield, J. Gilbert, F. R. Pickersgill, J. Tenniel, T. Dalziel, J. H. Hill, J. W. Casilear, F. O. C. Darley, and others. In elegant small 4to form, printed on Superfine Tinted Paper, richly bound in extra Cloth beveled, gilt edges, $3; Full Turkey Morocco, $5 50.

FRANKLIN'S LIFE, ILLUSTRATED. Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin. With a sketch of his Public Services, by Rev. H. H. Weld. With numerous exquisite designs. By John G. Chapman. 8vo, muslin, $2; sheep, extra, $2 25; muslin, gilt edges, $2 25; half calf, $3; full Turkey Morocco $5.

GOLDSMITH'S POETICAL WORKS. Illustrated by wood engravings, from the designs of W. C. Cope, A. R. A.; Thomas Creswick, J. C. Horsley, R. Redgrave, A. R. A., and Frederick Taylor, Members of the Etching Club. With a Biographical Memoir, and Notes on the Poems. Edited by Bolton Corney. 8vo, muslin, gilt edges, $2 50; Turkey Morocco, gilt edges, $4 50.

WOMAN'S RECORD; Or, Biographical Sketches of all Distinguished Women, from the Creation to the Present Time. Arranged in Four Eras, with selections from female writers of each Era. By Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale. Illustrated with more than 200 Portraits, engraved by Benson J. Lossing. 8vo, muslin, $3 50; sheep, extra, $4; muslin, gilt edges, $4; half calf, $4 50; half Morocco, gilt edges, $5; full Turkey Morocco $7 50.

VIRGINIA ILLUSTRATED; Containing a Visit to the Virginian Canaan, and the Adventures of Porte Crayon and his Cousins. Illustrated from Drawings by Porte Crayon. 8vo., Muslin, $2 50; Half Calf antique, $3 50; Half Calf extra gilt, $4.

OLD WHITEY'S CHRISTMAS TROT. A Christmas Tale. By A. Oakey Hall. Beautifully Illustrated. Square 4to., Muslin gilt, 50 cents; Muslin, gilt edges, 60 cents.

HOWITT'S HOMES OF THE BRITISH POETS. Homes and Haunts of the British Poets. Illustrations. 2 vols. 12mo. Muslin, $2 50; Muslin, gilt edges, $3; Half Calf, $4 20; Full Turkey Morocco, $6.

EVENINGS AT HOME; or, The Juvenile Budget Opened. By Dr. Aiken and Mrs. Barbauld. With 34 Engravings by Adams. 12mo., Muslin, 75 cents; Muslin, gilt edges, $1.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENTS. Translated and Arranged for Family Reading, with Explanatory Notes, by E. W. Lane. Illustrated by 600 Engravings by Harvey. 2 vols. 12mo., Muslin, $2 75; Muslin, gilt edges, $3; Half Calf, $4 45; Morocco, $5.

PILGRIM'S PROGRESS. By John Bunyan. With a Life of the Author, by Robert Southey, LL. D. Illustrated with 50 Engravings by Adams. 12mo, Muslin, 75 cents; Muslin gilt edges, $1.

FAIRY BOOK; Containing twelve new stories, expressly translated for this work. With 8 fine Engravings, by Adams. 16mo; Muslin, 75 cents; Muslin, gilt edges, $1.

FLOWERS OF FABLE, from Northcote, Æsop, Croxall, Gellert, Dodsley, Gay, La Fontaine, Lessing, Krasicks, Herder, Merrick, Cowper, &c. With numerous Engravings. 18mo, Muslin, 75 cents; Muslin, gilt edges, $1.

THE ROSE AND THE RING; or, The History of Prince Giglio and Prince Bulbo. A Fireside Pantomime for Great and Small Children. By Mr. M. A. Titmarsh, (W. M. Thackeray.) Numerous Illustrations. Small 4to, Muslin, 50 cents.

HARRY'S LADDER TO LEARNING. With 250 Illustrations, Square 4to, Muslin, 50 cents; Muslin, gilt edges, 50 cents.

SELF-MADE MEN. By Charles C. B. Seymour. Many Portraits. 12mo, Muslin, $1 25; Muslin, gilt edges, $1 37; Half Morocco, gilt edges, $2 25.

READING WITHOUT TEARS; or, A Pleasant Mode of Learning to Read. By the Author of "Peep of Day," &c., &c. Beautifully Illustrated. Small 4to, Muslin, 50 cents.

HARPER'S STORY BOOKS—A Series of Narratives, Biographies, and Tales, for the Instruction and Entertainment of the Young. By Jacob Abbott. Embellished with more than 1,000 beautiful Engravings.
Some of the Story Books are written particularly for Girls, and some for Boys, and the different Volumes are adapted to various ages, so that the work forms a complete Library of Story Books for all the Children of the Family and the Sunday School.
TERMS.—"Harper's Story Books" can be obtained complete in Twelve Volumes, bound in blue, each one containing Three Stories, at the price of $12, or in Thirty-six thin Volumes, bound in red, each containing One Story at the price of $14 40.

HARPER'S FIRESIDE LIBRARY—A choice collection of books, chiefly American, expressly adapted to the Domestic Circle, Sabbath Schools, &c. Muslin, 37½ cents each; muslin, gilt edges, 45 cents each.
ALDEN'S ALICE GORDON; or Uses of Orphanage.
ALDEN'S LAWYER'S DAUGHTER.
ALDEN'S YOUNG SCHOOLMISTRESS.
BURDETT'S ARTHUR MARTIN; or The Mother's Trials.
THE DYING ROBIN.
MAYHEW'S GOOD GENIUS THAT TURNED EVERYTHING INTO GOLD.
KILLEN HERBERT; or Family Changes.
WILLIAM THE COTTAGER.
THE MAGIC OF KINDNESS. By the Brothers Mayhew. 45 cents.
DICKENS' AND BONNER'S CHILD'S HISTORIES.
—A CHILD'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. By Chas. Dickens. 2 vols., 16 mo., Muslin, 60 cents.
A CHILD'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By John Bonner. With Illustrations. 18mo., Muslin, $1.
A CHILD'S HISTORY OF ROME. By John Bonner. With illustrations. 2 vols. 16mo., Muslin, $1.
A CHILD'S HISTORY OF GREECE. By John Bonner. With illustrations. 2 vols. 16mo., Muslin. $1.
LIFE OF CHRIST—In the Words of the Evangelists. A complete Harmony of the Gospel History of our Saviour. For the use of young persons. Illustrated with 30 fine engravings by Adams, from designs by Chapman and others. 16mo. Muslin, gilt, 75 cents; muslin, gilt edges, $1.
ROBINSON CRUSOE. The Life and Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, of York, Mariner; with a Biographical Account of Defoe. Illustrated by 50 engravings by Adams. Complete edition. 12mo. Muslin, 87½ cents; muslin, gilt edges, $1.
BOYHOOD OF GREAT MEN. By John G. Edgar. With illustrations. 16mo. Muslin, 60 cents; muslin, gilt edges 75 cents.
FOOTPRINTS OF FAMOUS MEN. By John G. Edgar, with illustration. 16mo. Muslin, 60 cents; muslin, gilt edges, 75 cents.
HISTORY FOR BOYS; Or, Annals of the Nations of Modern Europe. By John G. Edgar. With illustrations. 16mo. Muslin, 60 cents; muslin, gilt edges, 75 cents.
THE WARS OF THE ROSES; or, Stories of the Struggle of York and Lancaster. By J. G. Edgar. illustrations. 16mo. Muslin, 60 cents.
HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above works (excepting the Bible), by mail, postage paid, for any distance in the United States, under 3,000 miles, on receipt of the money. The Bible cased and forwarded by express.

NEW BOOKS.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nos. 327 to 335 Pearl-st., (Franklin-square,) New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

HARRY'S SUMMER IN ASHCROFT. Illustrations. Square 4to, Muslin, 50 cents.

Children are always pleased with the healthy freedom of country life; but they do not always know how to employ the long Summer days, and parents have not always leisure to guide them in their amusements. The publishers believe that in HARRY'S SUMMER IN ASHCROFT parents will find a book which they will be glad to put into the hands of their children as a help and incentive in such cases. The story of the employments and amusements of Harry and his sister Emma, during a Spring and Summer passed on a farm on the Hudson—of their planting, sowing, and cultivating flowers and garden vegetables, and their boating, fishing, and other country amusements, will, it is thought, be alike pleasant and instructive to young readers, and will not only suggest the order and method of such light garden and farm labors as children delight in, but also help them to an intelligent appreciation of the processes of nature which go on before their eyes.

The author has endeavored to unite amusement with instruction. He has aimed to show his young readers how to observe and what to observe, and thus to give them a sensible and genuine interest in, and understanding of, the wise and wonderful works of God.

Believing that he has accomplished this purpose, the publishers confidently recommend the book to parents as a pleasant companion to guide their children in the acquisition of valuable lessons.

HISTORY OF PETER THE GREAT,
By Jacob Abbott.
Illuminated Title and numerous Engravings. 16mo., Muslin, 60 cents; Muslin, gilt edges, 75 cents.

ABBOTT'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORIES,

Cyrus the Great.	Richard II.
Darius the Great.	Richard III.
Xerxes.	Mary Queen of Scots.
Alexander the Great.	Queen Elizabeth.
Romulus.	Charles I.
Hannibal.	Charles II.
Pyrrhus.	Josephine.
Julius Cæsar.	Maria Antoinette.
Cleopatra.	Madame Roland.
Nero.	Henry IV.
Alfred the Great.	Peter the Great.
William the Conqueror.	King Philip.
Richard I.	Hernando Cortez.

☞ HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above Works by Mail, postage paid (for any distance in the United States under 3,000 miles,) on receipt of the Money.

A NEW BOOK BY A. S. ROE—HIS LAST AND BEST.
HOW COULD HE HELP IT?
By the author of "I've been Thinking," "True to the Last," &c.
One neat 12mo. Price $1 25.

The Publishers, in submitting to the Public another of this acceptable author's books, promise on their part a most delightful, touching, and interesting volume—the best by far yet written by him, and one that is sure to place him in the front rank of those successful Authors whose "touch of nature makes the whole world kin." The aggregate sale of Mr. Roe's books in England has reached the large number of
120

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as laundress; would have no objections to assist in upstair work, but would prefer laundry work alone; would not mind to go a short distance from the City. Has good reference. Call at No. 85 18th-st., west of 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO GO AS SEAMstress in a private family; understands dressmaking, children's clothes, plain sewing of all kinds; would go by the week or month. Apply at No. 50 Franklin-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 63 West 20th-st., corner of 6th-av., third floor, back.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or as nurse to grown children; is perfectly competent to take care of an invalid lady; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 21 Grammercy-park, East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, with the best of references, a situation as ladies' nurse or to take charge of an infant, or wait on an invalid. Can be seen from 10 to 4 o'clock at Mrs. Bickwen, No. 208 9th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND mantua-maker, by a German Protestant young woman, in either City or country. Call at No. 105 Avenue A, between 7th and 8th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation, to go out by the day, to do washing and ironing. Call at No. 91 West 16th-st., in the rear, third floor. Mrs. WILLIS.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman, as regular waitress in a private family, who can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 139 12th-st., between 8th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN HONEST GERman young woman, as general housekeeper; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging. Apply at 424 Broadway, up stairs.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 9th-st. between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUation to take care of a gentleman's farm and is willing to work; should like yearly employment; a large or small place. Employer can call or address FARMER, No. 14 Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single young man who has lived with some of the best families in this City; the best of references will be given from his present employer. Address a note, L. D., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman by a man that understands his business well in both branches, and lying out of new grounds. Can be willingly recommended from his last employer's. Address a note to M. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER BY A young German, or any business of that kind. References given if required. Apply at No. 82 Baxter-st., corner White st., in the grocery-store.

COACHMAN.—A STEADY, TEMPERATE MAN wants a situation as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good plain gardener; would have no objections to make himself useful on a small place. Has the very best of City references from his present employer. Address T. M. F., Box No. 130 *Times* Office, for three days.

HELP WANTED.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A PERSON competent to take the charge of their foreign correspondence. He must have had experience in the importation of French, German and British goods—the class and style imported by them; also, be a good penman and accountant. Apply by letter to A. T. S. & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A LEADING LINEN IMPORTING AND JOBbing House require the services of an experienced man to take charge of their sales' department, and occasionally make purchases. To a competent person a position satisfactory in every respect can be offered. Address C. M., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PERSON OF GOOD ADDRESS TO attend to the out-door business of a newspaper, vesting advertisements, &c. A man of steady and industrious habits, of some experience in the business, will be liberally treated with. Address, with name, what experience had, if any, &c., messrs. J. G. & CO., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR OUR VARIOUS wholesale departments. First-class men, experienced in the different branches of the trade, can apply by letter to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 16 TO 17 years of age; must be quick and correct at figures, and reside with his parents. None but an excellent penman need apply. Address stating age and reference, N. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON, TO TAKE a prominent position in the sales of an importing and jobbing woolen house. Address F. W. S., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, a young man about 17 years of age to keep books by single entry. Address stating amount of salary required, A. B. & CO., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A CARRIAGE warehouse. Apply to WOOD BROTHERS, No. 419 Broadway.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR SOME of the most popular works ever published in this country. Address S. CLOUGH, Providence, R. I.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE boot and shoe house. One who has a cash or short time trade. Address Box No. 2 190 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board and a large, pleasant front room, with large pantry, on second floor, by applying at No. 64 West Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts. Location convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING—TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENtlemen can obtain very desirable rooms in a first-class house, with all the modern improvements, by applying at No. 49 Columbia-st., near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT ROOMS IN SUITE AND single; house first-class and recently opened; those desiring home comforts will call at No. 1,082 Broadway, near 31st-st.

BOARDING—FOR FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENtlemen, at Nos. 45, 47 and 49 East Broadway. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING—AT NO. 143 EAST 12TH-ST., ONE door from 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN BROOKlyn, having a large well-furnished room, will take two single gentlemen, with partial board and dinner on Sundays. The house is modern built, central, and convenient to the ferry. Address, with real name and place of business, A. GALLOWAY, Box 212 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW GENTLEmen, and a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with large, comfortable rooms, with full or partial board, within five minutes' walk of the South or Wall-st. ferries; house modern and in a fine location. No. 248 Henry-st., corner of Congress-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family (none but such need apply) by a young gentleman and wife, Situation between 31 and 6th avs., and above Union square. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 3 219 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING BEtween 6th and 14th sts., near Broadway, wish to dispose of a fine well furnished room, supplied with hot and cold water, gas, furnace regis er, &c., on second floor, to a single gentleman, with or without partial board. No other persons taken. References required. Address, with name S. T., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND LADY CAN BE ACcommodated with private boarding in a strictly private family, with front room on first floor, No. 236 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 21ST-ST., NEAR 6th-av., will let to a single gentleman a pleasant hall bedroom, with full or partial board. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACcommodated with partial board and large bedroom in a private family. Terms very reasonable. Call at No. 42 East Broadway.

ROOMS.—A SUITE OF FOUR SPACIOUS ROOMS, on second floor, with board or private table; also, other rooms may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place.

ROOMS.—A SUITE OF FOUR SPACIOUS ROOMS, on second floor, with board or private table; also, other rooms may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place.

TO RENT—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, JUST vacated, at 37 East 16th-st. References exchanged.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AN ENGRAVED STEEL PLATE, BOOKLaise, representing two sailors hunting a camel, left in a Knickerbocker stage on Wednesday afternoon. Whoever will return the same to the subscribers, at No. 46 Walker-st., will be suitably rewarded.
W. A. TOWNSEND & CO., Publishers.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, EITHER when leaving a carriage or in the entrance of the Academy of Music, the centre piece of a coral bracelet. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the office of the St. Nicholas Hotel.

LOST—IN GOING FROM LORD & TAYLOR'S, in Grand-st., to their new store in Broadway, a GOLD BRACELET, with "Tillie" engraved on the inside. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to No. 93 Prince-st., up stairs.

CERTIFICATE LOST.—NOTICE.—CERTIFICATE No. 788 issued to Robert Codman for twenty shares of Bank of New-York stock having been lost, application will be made for renewal of the same.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

AMERICAN CAST-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

1,400 ACRES WISCONSIN SCHOOL LANDS FOR SALE BY
ADRIAN H. MULLER,
No. 35 Wall-st.

Wood County, the whole of Section No. 16—643 acres.
Township No. 21, north of range 3 east.
Juneau County, the whole of Section No. 15—640 acres.
Township No. 18, north of range 3, east.
Also, three (3) tracts of 40 acres each.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT ROSLYN ON RIVER FOR SALE.—The homestead of the late John Tillott, Esq., will be sold on the premises on 6th Jan. next, at 12 o'clock M., by an order of the Supreme Court for the purpose of distribution among the heirs. It is situated in Duchess County, two miles from the Fishkill Station on the Hudson River Railroad, and containing 229 acres of choice land, unusually well watered. The Matteawan or Fishkill Creek runs nearly a mile through the estate and affords many beautiful sites for building. There is a variety and abundance of fruit; a very pleasant manion house, delightfully situated; and commodious stables, carriage houses, &c. The society of the neighborhood, for intelligence and refinement, is not surpassed anywhere; and the surrounding country is not equaled in the Union in grandeur, beauty and adornment.

On the succeeding day, January 7, at 12 o'clock M., the estate of the late Peter J. Tillott, Esq., will be sold at the Orange Hotel, Newburgh. This property is situated two miles west of Newburgh, and contains one hundred acres of rich land. The buildings are commodious and in excellent order; and the land is well watered, and in a high state of fertility. It is a highly-cultivated and rapidly-improving section; and is a very desirable country seat.

Any further information can be had upon application to JAMES A. TILLOTT, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.; CALEB M. TILLOTT, Newburgh, N. Y.; JOB WRIGHT, No. 110 Broad-st., New-York; or JOHN P. GREEN, No. 133 Fulton-st., New-York.—Dated Dec. 8, 1859.
THOMAS GEORGE, Referee,
Newburgh, N. Y.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Is situated in the town of Pittstown, Rensselaer County, N. Y., on the Macadamized road, 13 miles from the city of Troy. The mill is 35x83 feet, three stories high, built of wood, with good stone foundation; has 2 overshot water wheels, viz., one 15 feet in diameter, and the other 30 feet in diameter; 2 engines, with 30 in bars and cylinder washer; 1 rag cutter, 1 rag duster, 1 screw-press, 1 54-inch cylinder machine, with 3 iron cylinder dryers; 1 set of calenders, with 1 paper roll and 2 iron rolls; has been run in the manufacture of tea tissue and straw paper. There will be sold with the mill about 28 acres of land, (including what is under water in the pond.) also 2 dwellings, 1 storehouse, 1 barn and shed. The property is well located. Freight from Troy to New-York $1 25 per ton. A supply of straw can be obtained in the vicinity and delivered at the mill; usual price $6 per ton. The property would be a good investment for any person with a moderate capital, and is offered at the low price of $4,500. Inquire of A. & W. ORR & CO., at their office, State Dam, Troy, N. Y., or of A. ORR, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, Room No. 2, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York property, a valuable farm of 60 acres in New-Jersey, 10 hours from New-York, five miles from rail road depôt. There is upon the farm a very convenient house, ice-house, barns, carriage house, sow stables, two tenant houses a quantity of the choicest fruit. Situation most beautiful. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE H. SNOWHILL, No. 197 Greenwich-st. Other property for sale or exchange.

FOR SALE—SIX HUNDRED LOTS LOCATED on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., and 54th, 55th and 56th sts., Brooklyn, adjoining the new proposed chain of parks, commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City. The City Railroad cars are constantly passing this property, and only 30 minutes ride to the ferry. Building Associations and capitalists are requested to examine this property. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Executor, No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND EIGHT LOTS OF ground at Yonkers, on the Hudson River. Fifteen trains of cars each way daily. House modern built, contains 11 rooms, gas, range, heater, &c.; beautifully situated, commanding a view of the river for 30 miles. Barn, stable, shade and fruit trees. Part of the purchase money can remain. Apply to C. A. PEASE & CO., No. 362 Broadway, New-York.

WATER-POWER AND FACTORY FOR SALE.—A never-falling water power and stone factory, 35 by 50 feet, four stories, with one-story building adjoining, 25 by 35 feet, all in perfect order, on the Bronx River, 18 miles from New-York, at Tuckahoe Depôt, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Malden-lane.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A FIRST-class brown-stone house, situated in South Brooklyn, occupied by owner, and complete with all improvements, including hot water furnace; will be sold at a bargain or exchanged for a country seat near the City. Address C. A. G., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE Church corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts., a substantial brick building lot 50 by 100, in perfect order. Apply to DAVID PEARSON, No. 59 1st-av.; ALEX. MCKENZIE, No. 3 Tompkins Market, or THOS. DENHOLM, No. 384 Canal-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—ON THE LINE of the 8th av. Rail road continuation, 20 miles from New-York, 25 acres, with small, good buildings, 3 acres grafted fruit, and commanding a view of the Palisades of the Hudson, and for miles up and down the river. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 61 Wall-st., room 4

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A NEW FOUR-story high-basement brown-stone house and lot, with all modern improvements, in Lexington-av., second house above 38th-st., on easy terms; also, one house on 38th-st., first house east of Lexington-av. Price $7,500. Inquire on the premises.

FARMS, SELECTED COUNTRY RESIdences, and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap by S. SKYMOUR, Consulting Engineer and Real Estate Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS ON LEXington-av., between 53d and 53d sts. The neighborhood is improving very fast; there are five fine brown-stone houses just being finished opposite. Inquire of M. F. CRASTO, Randall's Island, foot of 122d-st., East River.

FIRST-CLASS FARMING LANDS IN IOWA.—Will be given in exchange for stocks of merchandise. Where the stock is sufficiently large part cash will be paid. Letters addressed to Box No. 3,017 New-York Post-office, will receive immediate attention.
MASON, BISHOP & CO.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN Leavenworth City, Kansas, improved and unimproved. The owner, with maps, may be seen at the office of J. B. SIMPSON, Continental Bank Buildings, Nassau st., for ten days, from 10 to 2 o'clock.
J. H. DAY.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BRICK BUILDING near the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, 100 feet square, ground 110x125, with a first-class engine, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE WEST SIDE OF LEXINGton-av., between 39th and 40th sts., one four-story stone-front high-stoop house, with all the modern improvements; built in the best manner; terms moderate and easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 61 White-st., north side, 103 feet 6 inches west of Broadway containing 22 feet 7 inches in width by 100 feet in depth. Apply, for further particulars, to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS OF ground, Nos. 34 and 36 East 30th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Inquire of SAML. WATERBURY, No. 91 Bleecker, corner of Mercer-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 41 THIRD-av. Lot 23 feet 8 inches wide by 100 feet deep. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SON, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

REAL ESTATE AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS and MAPS, Patent Office and other Drawings handsomely executed by GEO. E. WOODWARD, Civil Engineer and Draughtsman, No. 335 Broadway.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A WORD TO UNCLE SAM,
FROM HIS FRIEND JOHN BULL.

Should the weather be cold and the jacket be thin,
Just take a wee toothful of MORRIS' GIN;
Should you feel at a loss what to take at an inn,
Just call for a glassful of MORRIS' GIN;
Should you e'er be perplexed how to rake up the tin,
Just sit down to a bottle of MORRIS' GIN;
Should a party of friends for an evening drop in,
Just send for a dozen of MORRIS' GIN;
Should you wish the consent of Nell's daddy to win,
Just send him a puncheon of MORRIS' GIN;
Should ever the earth be flooded again,
Let us hope all the rain will be MORRIS' GIN.

The fashionable beverage on New-Year's Day will be "MORRIS' OLD TOM," better known by the ladies as "WHITE SATIN," from its delicate flavor.

Wholesale of J. S. C. MORRIS,
No. 48 BROADWAY,
Retailed everywhere.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC.
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

LA PERLE CHAMPAGNE,
Also,
RUBIS (CABINET) CHAMPAGNE,
These superior wines for sale by all the principal dealers and hotels.
CRAMER, ABEGG & McCLOSKEY,
Sole Importers, No. 19 Broad-st.

LIQUORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
1832—FIFTEENTH-STREET DISTILLERY—1859
The cheapest and best place to buy fine Brandies, Wines, Rums, Whiskeys, Cordials, &c., for wholesale and family trade, is at the old Fifteenth-street Distillery, established in 1832. CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor No. 175 West 15th-st.
N. B.—No liquor sold by the glass.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
CALHOUN & ROBBINS, Nos. 26 and 28 Vesey-st., up stairs, have just received a large assortment of fine French Bags, Purses, Portmonnaies, Fancy Boxes, Head pins, Head-nets, Coiffures, and other goods, suitable for the Holiday trade, which they offer at very low prices, for cash, to the Trade only.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT ELGER'S BAZAAR.—The greatest variety of cheap and useful articles, to suit everybody; also, hair nets and fancy pins; best French kid, 50 cents; Alexandres, in all colors; zephyr worsted, only 15 cents. No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st. N. B.—East side.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THERE WILL BE DIVINE WORSHIP on SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Temple Emanuel, on 12th-st. Sermon by Rev. Dr. ADLER. Subject—*The present Deplorable Condition of the Israelites of Morocco.*

FOR SALE—A RADDLE PONY, TWELVE HANDS high, 6 years old, and kind; price moderate; sold for want of use. Apply to THOS. M. ARGALL, No. 29 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let. Loans negotiated. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO BE LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 100 VESEY-st., in front of Washington Market. Also the dwelling-house, with green-house, gardener's house and stable, situated on the East River, at the foot of 83d st. The garden is planted with various fruit-bearing trees and plants. The dwelling house is commodious, comfortable and suitable for a private residence, and for that use only it is offered. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to GEORGE JONES, No. 348 Broadway, Room No. 8.

TO LET—DESIRABLE APARTMENTS IN THOSE beautiful new buildings on 6th-av., between 44th and 45th sts., first floor, two parlors, three bedrooms and basement, marble mantels, grates, range, bath, &c.; rent, $325; second floor, two parlors, three bedrooms and kitchen; rent $250; third floor, two rooms, three bedrooms, kitchen; rent $168. Inquire of JOHN C. SARES on the premises.

TO LET—THE BLOCK OF GROUND BOUNDED by 7th and 8th avs. and 149th and 150th sts. On the property is a large mansion with suitable out-buildings, well-adapted for a public house or hotel, and commanding a fine view of the High Bridge and Harlem River. For further particulars, apply at No. 88 Prince-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS of the building No. 443 4th-st., suitable for a carpenter's shop, or any mechanical business. The rooms are well lighted—size, 28 by 50 feet. Apply to S. MACFARLAN & SON, No. 180 10th st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING, No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for Banking, Insurance, Railroad Companies, brokers, lawyers, jewelers, &c. Apply on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, room No. 7.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., suitable for business purposes, having finished walls, hoistways, gas and Croton water; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 39 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, 208 Wm. and 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. Gilhooly, 78 Nassau-st.

TO RENT.—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

TO LET.—HOUSE NO. 36 BEACH-ST., with all the modern improvements. Inquire of GEORGE C. BYRNE, No. 206 West-st., up stairs.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, AND NO rent to pay; four grown persons will retain board; location very fine, and has a minor rose wood, including a splendid rose wood piano. A party without children preferred. Apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

SLAUGHTER AND PACKING HOUSE TO LET.—The well-known premises in 18th-st., New-York, formerly occupied by Van Brunt & Watrous. Also, the smoke-house and store, No. 200 Chambers-st. Will be let separate or together. For particulars inquire of ELY HOPPOCK, No. 26 William-st., and GEORGE N. SEYMOUR, No. 200 Chambers-st., assignees of Van Brunt & Watrous.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Premises and power adapted to heavy work. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Inquire on the premises.

STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET—NO. 42 John-st.; possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO HIRE—IN THE CITY A SMALL house or suitable apartments for a small family, about seven rooms; rent $300 to $400. Possession wanted immediately. Address A. B. HOUSE, Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A ROOM SUITABLE FOR A SELECT school, between Bond and 13th sts., east side; rent not to exceed $6 per month. Address TEACHER, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,
is now open for the reception of pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. F. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH BY E. HINDS, late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute. Refers to President New-York Free Academy. Address No. 425 Pacific-st., corner of Nevins. Brooklyn.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
On Washington Square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Vacancies of late arrival will be filled promptly by pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or college. School quarters begin Nov. 28, Feb. 6 and April 6.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, near 5th-av., New-York, will reopen, after the Christmas holidays, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860. For circular, giving full information, apply to Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 Broadway, F. Martinelli, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN SPANISH.—SPANiards wishing to learn English, or Americans wishing to learn Spanish, can receive instructions by Prof. YSIDRE DE LA JOSA, No. 124 9th-st., near Broadway. Translations also made. Terms moderate.

EVENING FRENCH COURSE—BY MONS. FABREGON and OUDIN, instructors in the French department of the Free Academy, Cooper Institute, Room 24, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, DUTCHESS Co., N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School, for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application. Winter Term, Dec. 15.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

$40 PER TERM. JANUARY 20 THE NEXT TERM opens of Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. Rev A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO SPEAKS VERY little English would like to give lessons in French either in a school or private family, in exchange for board and lodging. Address A. T. No. 117½ Grand-st., corner of Broadway.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 18th-st. Circulars at the School.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY, COMPETENT TO TEACH, besides her own language, arithmetic, drawing, etc., wishes to make an engagement for the afternoon with one or two families whose children receive instruction at home, or wish some persons desirous to learn French. Testimonials and City references given. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Box No. 166 *Times* office.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TUITION DEsires a re-engagement as assistant governess in the City or country. Her course of instruction comprises the various branches of English, music, French, (which she speaks) Latin and Italian. No objection to go South; best of references given and required. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY FROM NEW England, educated at Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, and experienced in teaching, desires a situation as governess in a family, or as an assistant teacher in a school. Instruction given in the English branches, French or music. City references given. Address EDUCATION, Bible-house Post-office, New-York City.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

A TRUTH.

"It is nothing to gain popularity, but it is rarely that men retain it. Like money, it come easy, go easy; popularity is a tender affair, and requires careful nursing to keep it alive. Especially is this observable in mercantile affairs. If the reputation, which is but another name for popularity, be won by actual merit, it is lasting. Mr. THOMAS R. AGNEW, the well-known importer, grocer, flour and tea-dealer, No. 280 Greenwich and 89 Murray-st., has,
by his straightforward course,
and the excellence of his stock
secured a reputation which will be lasting.
With a capital of $50,000,
he can defy competition, and afford to sell, at either wholesale or retail, at prices to suit everybody. Give him a call and be satisfied with the truth of our assertions."—*New-York Atlas.*

WOODWARD'S VERY CHOICE POP CORN is sold, wholesale and retail, at JOHN S. PIERCE'S Grocer, Wine, Tea and Fruit dealer, No. 685 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—None genuine except purchased at No. 685 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
NEW IMPROVEMENT.
WM. BEERDT, Manufacturer,
No. 150 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large assortment of oak, walnut, mahogany, and other tables always on hand.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

PERSONAL.

IF THE ELDERLY LADY, WITH SILvery hair, who wore a quilted drab bonnet, trimmed with orange-colored strings, will call or send her address to JAMES G. AITKEN, No. 303 Canal-st., of whom she purchased a fur victorine and cuffs, she will confer a favor.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB DIAMONDS,
WATCHES AND
DIAMOND AND 18-CARAT JEWELRY, TO BE SOLD
At auction, THIS DAY, 23d inst., at 10½ A. M., by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st. The stock consists in part of sets complete of diamond and emerald necklace, head-ornament, bracelet, brooch and earrings, cluster and single stone diamond earrings, pins and finger rings, superb sets of elegant jewelry, diamond, sapphire, ruby, and other precious stones, frosted and engraved full sets of garnets, frosted and enameled bracelets, brooches superb cameo and lava sets, sets of diamond and ruby studs and sleeve buttons, vest chains, ladies' chatelaines, scarf pins, &c., &c.

ALSO.

Ladies' diamond and enameled watches, hunting and open face; also, superb chronometers, dupiex, double time-keepers, open face watches of the finest class.

The above is the entire stock of one of our first-class Broadway houses, and is to be positively sold without reserve. By order of
L. BONNEFOUX, Esq., Assignee,
No. 45 Platt-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF LADIES' FANCY FURS,
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR
THE HOLIDAYS.
E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction as above, on SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 10½ A. M., at their salesrooms No. 33 Nassau-st., a very large assortment of RICH FINE FURS, made in the best manner and of the latest styles for the CITY RETAIL TRADE, such as

RUSSIAN SEAL,	HUDSON BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE,	MINK MARTEN,
STONE MARTEN,	FITCH MARTEN,
CLOAKS,	

CAPES, HALF CAPES,
VICTORINES, MUFFS AND CUFFS,
Together with a great variety of the more ordinary Furs for Children, Misses and Ladies.

ALSO
FANCY ROBES,
Being altogether the most desirable opportunity of purchasing seasonable, desirable and useful
PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS
We have ever had the pleasure of offering at public sale. The whole will be positively sold without any reserve whatever.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION SALE OF PARIS FANCY GOODS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS, WILL sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 23, and SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 10½ o'clock each day, at their spacious salesroom, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office, a large assortment of elegant fancy goods, consisting of artistic bronzes, elegant decorated China dinner and tea sets, opera glasses, ink stands, &c. Rich inlaid papier-mache goods, viz.: Writing-desks, tab'es, folios, work-boxes, cigar-cases, &c. Also, a large and splendid variety of rich silver plated ware, consisting of tea and coffee sets, liqueur stands, tea urns, oyster and butter dishes, cake and card baskets, casters, mugs, goblets, &c. Also elegant bronze, marble and mosaic clocks. A large assortment of real Parian ware of the most exquisite designs, together with a great variety of fancy goods. Catalogues now ready.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SALE OF FANCY AND USEFUL HOUSEKEEPING GOODS—Suitable for family presents, with an invoice of fine jewelry, at auction, by
E. & F. H. SCHENCK,
On SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 3 P. M.
At No. 534 Broadway, near Spring-st.,
Fine tea trays, Ivory table cutlery, plated tea-sets, waiters; forks, spoons, urns, swing kettles castors, cake baskets, morocco cases, nut picks and crackers, butter knives, &c. Fire sets, bronze swing kettles, elegant iron jewel safe, carved wood bread plates, gold breast-pins, rings, chains, eardrops, lockets, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau st.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 35 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., a SUPERB SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe. The furniture was made to order in Paris, in the most costly style, and imported for the owner's own use, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, rose wood parlor suites, antique carved arm and parlor chairs, covered worked tapestry, superb 7-octave grand action forte, made by Chickering, cost $1 000 last Fall, moquet cabinet, ladies' bois de rose, secretary, inlaid China medaillons, buhl work table, superb carved antique oak and book and silver cases, clocks, jardiniere liquor stand, bois de rose flower stand, canopy rose wood etagere, valuable etagere ornaments, Dining-room—all in rich carved antique oak, extension dining table, buffet do., chaires richly carved in do., covered embossed morocco; cylinder French secretary, very valuable for library, made in Paris; dinner sets; enameled China; do. real French gold-band tea and coffee sets, do. green raised flowers, &c., &c. Bedrooms—French amour a glace, bedsteads, bureaus, dressing glasses, &c.; lock, with a single key; oak wardrobe, rose wood do., carved bedsteads, washstands inclosed, lined with marble; Chinese cabinet; suites in French mahogany, covered with purple plush; ottomans, secretary bookcases lined with satin wood; oil-cloth and other first-class furniture. Can be examined on Thursday, 22d, the day before the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the large and spacious salesroom No. 626 Broadway, corner Spring-st., superb mantle goods, &c., rich fancy goods, &c., of every description, suitable for the coming Holidays, comprising every style of rich goods to be found in the market, as well as recent importations from France, Italy, Canton, &c. Among the statuary will be found the following works of art from the collection of the Grand Duke of Tuscany: "The Flying Child," by Bernal; bust of the Empe ror, copied from the original in the Vatican.

REAL ARTISTIC BRONZES.—Several beautiful groups, figures, &c., some of which are of very large size; real ormolu figures and groups, Berlin wares and other articles of vertu, including a large assortment of real silver plated ware of every description.

Also, just received by arrival from Italy, a complete and grand assortment of large marble carved vases, richly carved, from two to five feet high, tazzas, Roman vases, carved marble Hebe ditto, card receivers, with swans and figures busts, &c., and an endless variety of these beautiful goods—with many other rich and fancy articles imported for the Holidays. They can be examined previous to the sale.

Articles purchased can be packed on the premises, if required, for shipment.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctio

MEDICAL.

EVIL COMMUNICATIONS CORRUPT AND undermine the constitution. TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, adapt themselves to the three stages of physical debility, local disease, and vital decay, respectively. Ly. Full explanations in the beautifully illustrated work, "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches," Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. To be had of the publisher, Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker st., (four doors below McDougal,) New-York, where the Doctor may be confidentially consulted from 11 till 3, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment. The book is sold also by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin st., New-York.

THE GREEN BOOK.

Just published, 150 pages, price 25 cents; ON SINGLE AND MARRIED LIFE; or, THE INSTITUTES OF MARRIAGE; its Intent, Obligations, and Physical and Legal Disqualifications; the rational treatment of all private diseases in both sexes, &c. To which is added a poetical essay, entitled "Callipædiæ; or the art of having and rearing beautiful and healthful children," by the late Robert J. Curtenaweth, Esq., M. D. 25 cent, free of postage, by the Publishers, CHARLES KLINE & CO., Box No. 4,586, New-York, or Dexter & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York. Agents wanted everywhere.

Also, gratis, an extract and sample of the above, entitled "Dr. Culverwell's Lecture on the rational treatment of Spermatorrhœa and private diseases generally," detailing the means by which invalids may effectually cure themselves without the use of dangerous medicines, and at but little expense to themselves. Sent free by mail, in a secure envelope, on the receipt of one stamp, to prepay postage, by addressing

CHAS. KLINE & CO.,
Box No. 4,586, New-York City.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,

Approved by the Academy of Medicine is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.

ALSO.

QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 135 4th-av., and of all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure,"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature including Spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excesses, or other causes. Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence No. 459 Bremo-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills never fail of the effect intended. Try them all ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre, up stairs, private, and arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

"Dr. Hammond has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*Home Journal, Sept* 16, 1860.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris, and also of Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, the eminent surgeons of this City, cures an important class of diseases. Extreme cases of Constitutional Infection, Local Nervous Debility, (spermatorrhœa,) Varicocele and Stricture, skillfully treated. Office, No. 61 Bleecker-st. Hours from 9 to 2 and 5 to 8. CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.

DR. H. COBBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a long and extended practice of over 27 years in the above specialty, and his present location, he can safely promise to all who may stand in need of medical or surgical assistance a radical cure, no matter of how long-standing. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. See his diplomas in his office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chambers-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES.—Married and single, in health or disease.—Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the last equaled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are 647 Broadway, up-stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Treatment by mail and express also.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, 28 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND BITTERS invariably and immediately relieve all ordinary derangements of health, whether arising from Impaired Digestive functions, Costiveness, Bilious and Liver Affections, or Scrofulous Habits. Sold by all druggists.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, &c., Operating and Consulting Surgeon attends to the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, and deformities of the Eye and Face. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 41 5th-av.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 136 Crosby-st.;) hours, 10½ to 2 and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter.

DUPUY'S CHILBLAINS BALM ALLAYS the intense itching at once, and speedily cures. At E. DUPUY'S family drug store, No. 609 Broadway.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence. Is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraits of long every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $315,600 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1857."

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Comptroller's Office until Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of four hundred and sixty-one thousand six hundred dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chapter 771 of the laws of 1857, and Chapter 349 of the laws of 1859, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Nov. 10, 1859, for the improvement of the Central Park.

The said stock will consist of four thousand one hundred and sixty-six shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation; the principal redeemable Aug. 1, 18-7, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt."

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Dec. 7, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the XIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 27th day of December, at 12 o'clock, noon, for furnishing the new building for the use of Primary School No. 20, in Broome-st., near Clinton, in said Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications now on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No 94 Crosby-st. All proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Primary School No 20, XIIIth Ward." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the contractor. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

GEO. W. THURBER,
GARRETT M. LOSEE,
Wm. B. McMANUS,
Committee on Buildings and Furniture.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XXIst Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until THURSDAY, Dec. 29, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for the apparatus necessary for heating and ventilating the new Ward School-house in 27th-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the contractor. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

R. F. ROGERS,
Chairman Building Committee.

ASTROLOGY.

43 CHRISTOPHER-STREET.—IF YOU wish to have true information of your affairs through life, then don't fail to consult Mrs. H. ROEDER, the only true seer and gifted lady of information; the knowledge of which will save you years of sorrow and care. Her office is at No. 43 Christopher-street, near 6th-av.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband, also day of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPRAHLATTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously repaired without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted moved without pain, or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 836 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA. Fare $4.

CHRISTMAS EXCURSION TICKETS will be sold for all the trains to and from Philadelphia on Saturday, Dec 24, good to return on or before Tuesday, the 27th.

NEW-YEAR EXCURSION TICKETS will be sold for all the trains to and from Philadelphia on Saturday, Dec. 31, good to return on or before Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1860.

Fare from Newark to Philadelphia and return, $3 50

Excursion Tickets to and from way stations on the New-Jersey and Millstone Railroads, for any of the trains, (Philadelphia lines excepted,) on the 23d and 24th of December, good to return on or before Tuesday, 27th December, good to return on or before Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1860.

Fare between New-York and Newark, 40 cents.
Fare between New-York and Elizabeth, 50 cents.
Fare between New-York and Rahway, 60 cents.
Fare between New-York and New-Brunswick, $1.
EXCURSION TICKETS between New-York, Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway and East Millstone.
Fare between New-York and Millstone, both ways, $1 25.
Fare between Newark and Millstone, both ways, 75 cents.
Fare between Elizabeth and Millstone, both ways, 75 cents.
Fare between Rahway and Millstone, both ways, 75 cents.

With the privilege of New-Brunswick passengers, of returning on their excursion Tickets in the Philadelphia trains.

The 12 midnight train from New-York will be extended to Elizabeth and Rahway on Monday evening, Dec. 26, and on Monday evening, Jan. 2, 1860.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assist. Sup't, N. J. R. R.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 14, 1859.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.

On and after Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 5:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.
All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M. Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M., Mail, and 3:45 P. M., Express train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, via East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1859.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 19, THE passenger trains of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be run to and from Jersey City and New-York without change of cars. Connections by the Elizabethport Ferry will also be kept up.

JOHN T. JOHNSTON, President.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON AND TOWNS ON THE LINE OF VERMONT RAILROADS.—Fare to New-Haven, $1.

The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25, East River, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. The CITY OF HARTFORD, Capt. SIMPSON, will leave on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-Haven on alternate nights, (except Sunday,) at 11 P. M. No charge for Berths. THE TRAVELER, Capt. OWENS, will leave at 4 P. M. on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Passengers for the Railroads can remain on board over night without charge.

Merchandise forwarded to Vermont, Western New-Hampshire, Northern New-York and Canada. Apply to FRANCIS HYDE, General Agent New-York, Ogdensburgh and Montreal Railroad Transportation Line, Pier No. 25, East River, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows viz: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at with the Buffalo and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 9 and 10:30 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Ex ra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations. Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 9:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:40 A. M. and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M. Express Line, Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3.30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 5 and 6.30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st. (Sundays excepted,) 10 A. M.; 3.40 and 5:10 P. M. Leave Piermont at 6 40 and 8 A. M., and 2:10 P. M.

EXPRESSES.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.—THE undersigned, with their associates, members of the present American Express Company, which by its own limitation expires on the 31st day of December inst., have organized a new Joint Stock Company, under the name and style of THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, for the purpose of carrying on the Express business in all its various branches, at all the places, and on and over all the lines of the present Company. The new Company goes into operation and commences its business on the 2d day of January, 1860.

HENRY WELLS,
JOHN BUTTERFIELD,
WILLIAM G. FARGO,
JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON,
ALEX. HOLLAND.

NEW-YORK Dec. 19, 1859.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.

JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF ALLEGANY.—JOHN H. HUNT against PHILLIP CHURCH, Jr., Lewis Sousseau, Caroline Rousseau, Charles A. Murray, Allen Smith, William H. Bloomingdale, Howard Sherman, Allen Ayrault, Ephraim Cone, John Vernam, President of the Genesee River Bank and Niagara County Bank.—To the defendant, Charles A. Murray: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the above-named plaintiff, a copy of which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Allegany, on the 14th day of December, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at Ellicottville, Cattaraugus County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of such service, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

COBB & SCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Ellicottville, Cattaraugus County, N. Y.
Dlc-law6w*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 42 West 17th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next. Dated New-York, Sept. 8, 1859.

s9-lawtuth* DANIEL O'CONOR, Executor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of MARSHALL & THAYER, at No. 501 6th-av., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN MARSHALL will continue at the above number and settle all business of the late firm.

JOHN MARSHALL.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1859. ANDREW T. THAYER.

AT 30 JONES, NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET.—French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

SHIPPING.

OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD,

EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.

REGULAR DAYS 5TH & 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

On THURSDAY, 5th January at 2 P. M., the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, the splendid steamship

BALTIC,

A. G. GRAY, Commander, for Aspinwall direct, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer

SONORA,

F. L. HURT, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.

For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to

WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATS MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES Commander,

Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or standing the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Prices of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to

W. S. BRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 4.

FOR HAVANA.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Leaving every twenty days from each port.
Steamship QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.

This well-known, splendid steamer having been thoroughly repaired, will commence her regular trips on MONDAY, Dec. 26,

at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45, North River.

Freight received on the 23d. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board.

For freight or passage, apply to

HAVGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Millar,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA (now building.)	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 11, 1860.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST via CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $15; Deck, $6. The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, 1,- M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Through tickets to the following places:

To Norfolk	$10 75	To Augusta, Ga	$30 00
To New-Orleans	39 75	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Montgomery	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Palatka	23 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00	To Fernandina, Fla	20 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00		

For freight or passage apply to

SEFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28.

NOTICE.—No Bills of Lading will be signed but those furnished by the Company. No freight received after 2 o'clock on the day of leaving.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw-steamship Company's new and first-class steamship

MONTICELLO,
E. V. GAGER, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 12, North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Freight, 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.

No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, WM. C. BERRY Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75. Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $30; Albany, Ga., $34; Columbus, Ga., $32; Augusta, Ga., $30; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships

CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,

will leave Pier No. 13, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., Running time, 36 hours. These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

ROANOKE, Capt. COXON, on WEDNESDAY,
JAMESTOWN, Capt. CANNER, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSEL, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on

SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
At the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to

GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELL-known first class side-wheel steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. G. MARSHMAN, will leave Philadelphia for Charleston on SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The STATE OF GEORGIA will sail as above for Savannah, Ga., Dec. 30. Fare on either ship $15. A. HERON, Jr., Agent, corner 4th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.—UNITED STATES PASSPORTS issued (as above) through J. B. NONES, United States Commissioner, Notary and Commissioner for all the States. Naturalized citizens must procure certificates.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPORT.—The steamer NAUSHON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 10 North River for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 9 o'clock in the morning.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ELECTRO-PLATING AND GILDING, AND ELECTROTYPING.—Partner wanted in a recently established business, at Binghamton, N. Y., having large and perfect working Magneto-Electric Machines, with steam power, apparatus, and accommodations for an extensive business. One experienced in the business, with a moderate cash capital, may make an advantageous arrangement. Satisfactory references given and required. Address

HENRY M. COLLIER, Binghamton.

$3,500.—PARTNER WANTED—IN A SAFE, cash business, paying for the past nine years from $5,000 to $8,000 per annum net profit. Security given for the amount invested, if required. to a man of good habits and willing to devote his attention to business. References exchanged. Address, with real name, which will be considered strictly confidential,

E. H. CRAMER, Box No. 260 *Times* Office, New-York.

THE PROPRIETOR OF A WELL-ESTABlished and profitable business, three-fifths of which is cash on delivery, and the balance thirty days, would like to meet some party of unexceptionable character and good business qualifications, with a view to forming a copartnership; $3,000 in cash would be required; the best of references given and required. Address FOSTER, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE, DOING a large and profitable business, with first-class buyers, whose trade is on the increase, would not object to taking a special or active partner with from $25,000 to $50,000 on the 1st January. The business is staple and not fluctuating. Address, with real name or no notice will be taken, PARTNER, Box No. 528 Post-office, New-York.

THE STOCK, FIXTURES, AND GOOD will of a jewelry store for sale, located on one of the principal streets of Brooklyn, now doing a first-rate business. For further particulars address W. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had.

BILLIARD AND BOWLING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—It is doing a fair business, which may be largely increased. The room is 50 by 100 feet. Rent reasonable. Apply at No. 631 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., up stairs.

FIXTURES AND GOOD-WILL OF A SKIRT factory for sale, with everything necessary for carrying on the business advantageously. Will be sold low if applied for early. Apply at No. 137 Baxter-st., corner of Grand, fourth floor.

$100,000 PROFIT.—FOR SALE—A guarantee of profit as are rarely met with. An investigation will satisfy the most incredulous.

PINGEY, HOLDEN & CO., No. 9 Nassau-st.

GREAT CURIOSITY.—PARTICULARS SENT free. Agents wanted.

SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

AMUSEMENTS

WINTER GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY,
Dec. 23,
and every evening until further notice, the
GREAT SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
ILLUSTRATIVE OF
AMERICAN CHARACTERS,
AMERICAN SCENES, and
AMERICAN HOME
CALLED
THE
OCTOROON;
OR,
LIFE IN LOUISIANA.
A NEW PICTURE,
THE BURNING STEAMER.

She breaks from her moorings and swings in the stream

THE CAST:

MR. JEFFERSON
AS
Salem Scudder, a Yankee from Massachusetts, now overseer of Terrebonne, great on improvements and inventions, once a photographic operator, and has been a little of everything generally

MR. JAMIESON
AS
Peter, an "old uncle," once the late Judge's body servant, but now "too old to work as."

MR. A. H. DAVENPORT
AS
George Peyton; educated in Europe, and now just returned home.

MRS. J. H. ALLEN
AS
Zoe—an Octoroon girl—natural child of the late Judge Peyton, by a Quadroon slave.

MR. T. B. JOHNSTON
AS
McCloskey; formerly overseer of Terrebonne, but now owner of half of the estate.

MRS. BLAKE
AS
Mrs. Peyton, widow of the late Judge Peyton.

MR. PEARSON
AS
Wah-no-tee, a Lepan Indian Chief.

MRS. STODDARD
AS
Dora Sunnyside, a Southern belle.

MR. HOLLAND
AS
Mr. Sunnyside, a Planter, neighbor and friend to the Peytons.

MISS IONE BURKE
AS
Paul, a yellow boy.

MR. STODDART
AS
Judge Lefourche, a rich Planter.

MR. HARRISON
AS
Capt. Ratts, mate of the magnolia steamer.

MISS H. SACOR
AS
Jules Thibodeux.

MR. RUSSELL
AS
Col. Poindexter, an Auctioneer.

MR. PONISI
AS
Clairbourne, the auctioneer's clerk.

MR. PECK
AS
Mr. Coillon, an Overseer.

MR. TREE
AS
Mr. Jackson, a Planter.

MR. STYLES
AS
Solon, a grief-boy slave.

MISS GIMBER
AS
Grace, a yellow girl.

MISS CLINTON
AS
Mrs. Clairbourne.

MISS WALTERS
AS
Minnie, a Quadroon slave.

Planters, slaves, deck-hands and ladies.

SCENE OF THE FIRST ACT.

A Southern house under a Southern sun—The little darkies. "dem's wus dan Skeeters"—Pete, the old servant—George Peyton just arrived home—A Paris life at home—The good old judge—Scudder's description of Zoe, the Octoroon—The two overseers—A confession—The strange relation and affection existing between Madam Peyton and her husband's natural daughter—Plantation life—Southern waste and Northern thrift—Zoe, the Octoroon—The arrival of Sunnyside and Dora—Dora Sunnyside as portrait—George cannot understand the social position of Zoe—McCloskey arriving—The hard customer—Paul the yellow boy, and Wah-no-tee the Indian hunter—The strange affection between the savage and the boy slave, companions in the swamp hunt—Paul and the Indian start across the Red Cedar Swamp for the United States mail—Border life—The foreclosure on Ter

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.

Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Anniversary of the Pilgrims.

DINNER AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

Speeches of Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, Rev. Dr. Bellows, and Others.

The New-England Society yesterday celebrated the Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, by its customary dinner at the Astor House. Two hundred persons, including some twenty invited guests, were present and took part in the festivities. At the preliminary meeting the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Wm. M. Evarts, LL. D.
First Vice-President—Henry A. Huribut.
Second Vice-President—Chas. A. Stetson.
Counsellors—Edwin D. Morgan, Wm. Curtis Noyes, LL. D., Wm. N. Blakeman, M. D., S. N. Stebbins.
Assistant Counsellors—Legrand Lockwood, Moses H. Grinnell, George S. Stephenson, Edwin J. Brown, Shepherd Knapp, Wm. K. Strong, Nathaniel Hayden, E. E. Morgan.
Treasurer—Luther B. Wyman.
Secretary—L. P. Hubbard.

By the Treasurer's report it appears that about $2,600 have been received; $1,400 expended for charitable purposes, and about $1,100 remained in the Treasury.

The Society assembled about 7 o'clock. Letters were received from Lieut.-Gen. Scott, Gov. Banks, Commodore Stringham, Rev. Thos. Starr King, Mr. H. J. Raymond, and others in reply to invitations to attend. On the right of the President were seated Hon. Hamilton Fish, Wm. Walker, Vice-President of the St. George's Society; A. A. Low, Esq., James Boorman, President of the Old Dominion Society; and on his left, F. P. Blair, of Maryland; Richard O'Gorman, President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; Adam Norrie, President of the St. Andrew's Society; Mr. Pillsbury, General Superintendent of Police, and other distinguished guests.

The President, in calling the meeting to order, returned thanks for his reelection, and referred to his visit to Plymouth on the occasion of laying the foundation of the first monument in America to the Pilgrim Fathers. On that occasion he pledged a thousand dollars to that object, and he had no doubt but the Society would redeem the pledge. Rev. Dr. Prime invoked the Divine blessing, after which the President proceeded to read the regular toasts of the evening. Following the first toast—"The day we celebrate"—the Pilgrims' hymn, by Mrs. Hemans, was sung by Mr. James S. Cooper, accompanied on the piano by Mr. A. Grant.

REMARKS OF SENATOR DOOLITTLE.

Hon. Mr. Doolittle, United States Senator from Wisconsin, was introduced to respond to the following sentiment:

The American Union—It sprung from that independence which the patriots of New-England freely shed their blood to achieve; and while their sons have votes to cast, arms to strike, or blood to flow, they will struggle to preserve that Union so as to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their children.

He said:

Mr. President: Never in my life, Sir, has there been an hour when I could not respond to that sentiment, and with a full heart I do so now. Not, Sir, because my name and my family are of New-England origin, nor because I take pride in the brave, austere old Pilgrims whose memory and deeds we have met here to commemorate—a people who came to this Western World that they might find that freedom to worship God, as expressed in the hymn just sung—but because they came hither to plant an Empire greater, nobler, and he hoped more enduring than the sun ever before shone upon. He came from the great West, whose vast rivers blending with the Gulf, united with the waters of the East, which are to forever hold this Union together in their giant embrace. From whatever source this real or supposed peril of the Union might be threatened, either from high places or from low places, it made no difference to him, as a citizen bound to maintain the Union, and the supremacy of the Constitution, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof. No greater mistake could exist, in the mind of any human being, than the supposition that the Union of these States could be peaceably broken up. We were bound together by geographical, commercial and political interests. They could not cut the Mississippi river in twain. The waters of that river, that bathed the States of the West in the great valley of the Mississippi, would flow onward forever, uninterrupted to the Gulf of Mexico. [Applause.] He would assure them that the millions in that valley would have their commerce flow uninterrupted to that Gulf. [Applause.] They would not suffer the outlet of the Mississippi to be held by any foreign jurisdiction. [Applause.] Besides all that, the great mass of the American people were bound together by other ties and other considerations. He would ask them who ever believed in the possible separation of this Union? [Nobody.] Where would they draw the line of separation? On what side of Mount Vernon should it be drawn? [Sensation.] He knew not how others might feel, but he was sure that the great mass of the people with whom he was acquainted would never consent that the tomb and remains of Washington should rest upon the soil of foreign jurisdiction. [Applause.] Never—though the peaceful Potomac, that runs by his tomb, should run red with the blood of traitors—never would they consent. [Applause.] There was one question which disturbed this Confederacy—he would state it, but not argue it,—and that was the negro question,—a question which lay deeper than the Slavery question, and needed a satisfactory solution before the Slavery question itself. There was one question which had never been satisfactorily answered, and that was this: What shall be done with the negroes who are now emancipated, or who may be emancipated by the voluntary action of States or individuals? Until that was settled we could have no peace. The suggestion which was most satisfactory to his own mind was, that by some action of the North and South, some place should be provided by means of which this unfortunate class of our fellow-beings, who are threatened either with banishment, or confiscation of their property, or reënslavement, should be provided with an asylum and a home. He knew this was the danger, and the only danger, that threatens the Union. and when this question was answered every danger which had ever threatened the Union would forever have passed away.

Senator Doolittle was followed by Rev. Dr. Bellows, in response to the toast to the clergy.

ADDRESS OF REV. HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D.

Mr. Bellows, after the enthusiastic cheering which greeted him had subsided, said: When you see the school-houses of New-England, you see the church not far off. God bless them both. Sir, I did not suppose that it would fall to my lot to make a speech for the clergy of New-England. There is some little conflict of jurisdiction in the New-England Society, for one officer called upon me to speak for the "Wandering sons of New-England." But really they are both the same, for the clergy have wandered far away, and wherever they have gone they have carried with them the principles of New England; and those principles, clearing away the brush, the underbrush, the gas, [laughter,] I should say were two things, namely: the fear of God, and the love of liberty. [Applause.] I do not say the love of God, I choose my words. I say the fear of God. Religion has various forms of manifesting itself. In southern and genial climes it is by fervent affection and sympathy. In colder climes it is sterner and stiffer, it is the *fear* of God. It finds itself there, Sir, not so much in the heart as in the conscience. I am not saying which is the better—either is better for being coupled with the other; but it seems to me that the fear of God is the characteristic sentiment of New England. She has always been afraid to do wrong, [applause,] she fears God more than man. She will never cease to fear him more than she loves him. Let us be thankful for that. [Applause.] I recollect, Sir, hearing Horace Mann—a New-Englander—a God-fearing New-Englander—[applause.]—whose name never can be mentioned by me in any presence without reverend and heartfelt sympathy and gratitude—Horace Mann, whose ashes enrich the soil of Ohio—his spirit is mingled with the fountains of American education, and will flow down all their course to vivify and elevate and purge and enlighten coming generations—I remember hearing Horace Mann say to an excellent, mild and lovely clergyman who sat at his table: I shall not dare to say you love God"—by the way, the clergyman was breaking one of God's commands at the time, by eating in a gluttonous manner "I believe you love God better than I do; but I am sure I fear him a great deal more than you do." Sir, any broken law of the Almighty must be visited by the solemn penalties falling upon the transgressor. Dr. Arnold once said, "I cannot trust a boy when I find he merely loves God and goodness; but when I find that he hates evil, then I am sure of him." We have a great deal of sentimental goodness, but we want something of the spirit that stands by the right because it is right [applause,]; that fears God because He is God; that is afraid to break the laws of [His great commandments. There is something unquestionably severe in a character that is based entirely upon the fear of God. It partakes a little of the rock—of the sternness of our east wind. It gives New-England a general character for severity, acridness, and a certain hard rhinoceros hide. Nobody likes it very well; it is not pleasant, nor smooth, nor sweet; but it is mighty strong—[laughter and applause]—it is mighty influential, and when everything else gives way, it don't give way. It is possible that my reverend friend at this end of the table may think that I represent in some degree the religious sentiment giving way—[laughter]; but I venture to say that though the religious sentiment of New-England in certain theological matters may have given way—I will not say whether it is for better or for worse; I leave that to you—[applause]—that it does not give way in its reverence, and that the moral sentiment of New-England has taken on precisely the healthy hide, precisely the almighty stiffness that belongs to the old religious principles of New-England. [Applause.] But, Sir, it is as I said before, very strong. We do not like the volcano, but we like the wine that grows on volcano soil. [Applause.] We do not like the bare-naked moral sentiment of New-England, but we like to see it modified and beautified into a larger and nobler civilization. When we consider what New-England has produced out of her own soil, we are willing to forget all other considerations. [Applause.] I do not see that New-England has changed. Take Jonathan Edwards and empty him out on a reform-dish, and I do not know but you would have a William Lloyd Garrison over again. [Laughter and applause.] Even Roger Williams, by some species of transmigration, may have appeared again in Theodore Parker. [Applause.] I do not know but that James Otis and Josiah Quincy may have reappeared in Wendell Phillips—they had your shine, and break your knees day after day. [Laughter and applause.] I know she has not sent out all good men—she has turned out a great many bad men into other parts of the country, and they are extraordinary bad men. [Laughter.] Whatever she has to do she does up, as we say sometimes, very brown. [Excessive laughter.] New-England has furnished a very large proportion of all the staple on which hang the main chains on which the great blessings of this country depend. Go where you will you will feel one of these New-England staples in every community, driven sharp into the rock, with the tremendous beetle, and fastened into the rocky buttresses of God's truth. And in that New-England man, wherever you will find him, you will find a man reflecting the attributes of the Being that made him. [Applause.] New-England men all over this country furnish governors, statesmen, ministers, physicians, lawyers, schoolmasters. I recollect a story told of two members of Congress—I am sure my friend here was not one of them—(Mr. Doolittle)—standing at one of the windows of the great Congressional building, when a drove of donkeys went by, and the Southern member—I will say for the time—said "Here, my brother, is a company of your constituents." "Oh, yes," was the reply, "going South to be ministers and schoolmasters." [Uproarous laughter.] Well, Sir, they do not want the schoolmasters South, and are sending them back. The time so ardently desired by the son of Kentucky has arrived, and they are sending them back. Well, as we never pass counterfeit coin, we are ready and willing to take them back. [Applause.] Whenever a New-Englander comes home, it is always Thanksgiving. [Applause.] But the New-England character can be about as bad as it can be good. The best things are the worst when spoiled. The most atrocious pirates and the worst slave-drivers, the most obelsant flunkeys that we have had in this country, have been New-England men. [Immense laughter and applause.] That is, however, by no means the staple. [Renewed laughter.] That is the exceptional fact. I was surprised, looking at the last census—it has grown old now—I was amazed and confounded on looking at the number of New-England men in the City of New-York, in comparison with the number of Old England men. If my memory serves me right, there were but thirty thousand New-Englanders—less actually than the number of Old Englanders. I do not wish to institute any comparison between the two. God bless the family name of England. [Great cheering.] I love Old England with all my heart, if not for anything else than that she is the mother of New-England. I would bless her to my dying day. [Cheers.] She is the pluckiest, stoutest-hearted, perhaps the freest, nation at the present moment—the most moral and religious nation—always excepting our own, [laughter,] under the sun. She is the best ally, and the worst enemy, under the sun. [Applause.] I look around to see what these 30,000 New-Englanders are doing. It seems that they each ought to be "three single gentlemen rolled into one, and weigh a ton of common folks." But, among the professions, who are the Presidents of Banks? Who occupy educational positions? I speak not in disparagement of old England; but, if you should call out a great regiment of representative men in the City of New-York, and drill them all, you would find out the homespun. [Laughter.] If you could see down to their skins, [laughter] you would get an odor of baked beans and brown bread; and if you should dismiss them to their homes, instead of dispersing as an ordinary regiment, they would keep their ranks and take the road to Boston. [Great laughter.] You might as well try to keep dressing out of a turkey as keep politics and the Slavery question out of a New-England dinner, when the safety of the Union and of the country are threatened because of them. I do not feel safe about the integrity of the Union. I bless God for every physical difficulty in the way of a disintegration of these States. But I am afraid this world is not as much governed by its interests as most people suppose it to be. I am dreadfully afraid that its passions are provokingly powerful and amazingly influential. I am afraid that the political ambition and all the causes that are usually reckoned upon as the dangers of this Confederacy are our real dangers. I believe it is the anger, the pride and the passion that may produce temporary alienation—temporary division. Thank God there can never be a total separation! for we should come together again; because God will bind us together with hooks of steel. I hope my forebodings of separation may not be fulfilled; but I sincerely and heartily, from the depths of my soul, and often in the agony of my spirit, fear for the Union of this country. God grant that no attempt shall be made to close the mouths, or prevent the utterances, or destroy the presses belonging to the people of the Northern section of this country—not for any particular merit of our own, but that they are given to us through the Providence of God. I believe, Sir, in Union meetings, but not in such Union meetings as we have had here. [Great applause and some hisses.] We have defended the right of speech in two of the greatest cities in this Union, and that right of speech as American citizens, and lovers of this Union, we claim in the New-England Society. [Applause.] I care very little, Sir, whether I am understood outside or not. I know I shall not be misunderstood here by you. I rejoice that no New-England man lifted his voice in that assemblage so as to be distinctly heard, and that the sentiments of that assemblage were not the sentiments of New-England, were not the sentiments of New-York, were not the sentiments of the North. It was a tremendous hypocrisy, and a gross outrage on the confiding masses of our Southern brethren to palm off such counterfeits of Northern sentiment upon them, as genuine feeling of Northern men. [Storms of applause, mingled with a few hisses.] Gentlemen—I trust that the liberty of speech is not to be revindicated at a New-England dinner. Sir, I am speaking of union. I do not say to our Southern brethren, you are more guilty than we ourselves are; we should have committed your mistakes if we had been born south of Mason and Dixon's line. We have no maledictions for you—no anger, no recrimination. We have the utmost love and sympathy for you. I call God to witness that I would give one-half of *every* cent I own towards the emancipation of the Southern slaves, and the remuneration of the Southern slaveholders. Will the Southern man expect me, with the views I may take in this matter, to sacrifice my conscience to his pecuniary, social and political interests? Sir, the Southern men despise us far the hypocrisy which pretends to respect and love Slavery as a system. [Applause.] I am willing to accord him justice, to assist him in his danger, and to sympathise with his misfortunes, but what I give to him he must give to me. In this free country the majority is not to be frightened out of the exercise of Constitutional rights. That is all they ask themselves. I should not have alluded to this subject, Sir, had I not regretted that sentiments like those of the Union meeting, which seem to me as atrocious, should have been put forth as the sentiments of the people of New-York, the City of my adoption. Sir, doubtless vast amounts of money were represented in that assemblage, and many American coins were jingling in those pockets, but if, when those gentlemen went home, they did not find the darts in the claws of the American eagle strike through the coin and pierce the fair form of Liberty on the other side, it was because that noble American bird was too wise to listen to the suggestions and sentiments that prevailed on that occasion. [Immense cheering.]

Rev. Dr. Prime responded for the Press, and referred to the early history of the Newspaper Press in New-England, from the first paper, the Boston *News-Letter*, which was established one hundred and fifty-nine years ago, to the newspapers of the present day. He argued the necessity of maintaining the freedom of the Press, and of having it consecrated to the well-being of our whole country.

Prof. Mitchell spoke in response to the sentiment eulogizing the Common School system. When that day should come that the shoolmaster and shoolmistress should be banished from the South, a cloud of darkness and barbarism would cover the land, from which it would never emerge.

In reponse to the toast to "Our Sister Societies," Mr. Walker happily responded for the St. George's Society; Adam Norrie for the St. Andrew's, and Richard O. Gorman in a most eloquent speech for the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. Hon. Hamilton Fish spoke for the St. Nicholas Society, and James Soutter, Esq., for the Old Dominion Society, which has been organized but one month. In closing, he gave, "Massachusetts and Virginia—Children of the same parentage, rocked in the same cradle. May the family bond never be severed." James T. Brady responded for "The Bench and the Bar," and the meeting broke up at a late hour, having enjoyed one of the most satisfactory and enthusiastic celebrations since the organization of the New-England Society.

The Broad-street Catastrophe.

CONCLUSION OF THE INQUEST—THE OWNER AND OCCUPANTS OF THE STORES CENSURED—THE POLICE REPRIMANDED.

Coroner Schirmer resumed the investigation of this case yesterday morning. The testimony of a practical builder, in addition to that of the occupants the owner, and the police, was elicited, when the case was given to the Jury, who, after an hour's deliberation, rendered the following verdict:

"That John Stewart and Wm. J. Ely came to their death by the falling of a building Nos. 54 and 56 Broad-street, occupied by Messrs Kent & Lowber, and owned by Mrs. Bard. That the first and immediate cause of the falling of the building was the settling of one of the main rear supports into the mason work of the cellar centre wall, by which the whole weight of the contents seems to have been thrown on this weak point. That the cause of the accident was owing to the overloading of the building, and *inasmuch as it had not been built strong enough* for the purpose for which it was used, *we find that the original owner and the occupants are censurable.*

Further we would also *censure the Police for not taking the necessary precautions to prevent* people from congregating or passing in front of the store while it was in so precarious a condition.

OPINIONS OF THE INSURERS.

An informal meeting of the various Fire Insurance Companies interested in the stock of Kent, Lowber & Co. was held yesterday, at the office of the Resolute Fire Insurance Company, to hear the report of parties who had been detailed to make an inspection of the fallen stores, and of the circumstances connected with the disaster. After a full hearing in the case, the opinion was expressed that the occupants of the stores in question were fully exonerated from all censure for the occurrence, and that the contractors, whoever they were, who put up the building, were solely responsible for the accident, on account of the weakness of the materials employed, and the defective character of the building in general. They also expressed high admiration of the conduct of the employes of Kent, Lowber & Co., for the exertions which they made, at the risk of their lives, to prevent a conflagration after the building had partially fallen in.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Public Ferry Meeting at the City Hall.

RESOLUTIONS ADVERSE TO THE ACTION OF THE NEW-YORK COMMON COUNCIL.

A public meeting, called by the Mayor at the request of a large number of citizens, was held last evening in the City Hall, "for the purpose of expressing their views on the subject of securing the establishment, between this City and New-York, of such a system of ferriage as will insure the freest competition and the lowest rate of fare." The room in which the meeting was held was well filled. At 7½ o'clock an organization was effected by electing the following-named officers:

President—Parmenus Johnson.
Vice-Presidents—Charles R. Marvin, James Brady, John Greenwood, Wm. M. Harris, John J. Merritt, Edmund Blunt, R. S. Torrey, Chas. Kelsey, Jr., Anson Blake, John Hennessey.

Addresses were made by John Greenwood, A. J. Spooner, Alderman Dayton and others.

Judge Greenwood submitted the following resolutions, as expressive of the sense of the meeting, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that the Corporation of the City of New-York in granting or leasing ferries, never have (except in the case of the "Old Ferry," which has long since been extinguished) any right other than a delegate public power conferred upon it as a municipal Corporation, created for public governmental purposes, and to be exercised in the same manner as the State itself, acting through its Legislature, would exercise it, viz., for the public benefit, and not for pecuniary profit. That they have, therefore, no right to tax the public in the way of a charge to lessees for the privilege of running ferries, or, in other words, for the use of the public waters which flow between the City of New-York and Long Island.

Resolved, That the spectacle presented by the City of Brooklyn of a municipal corporation in a free government being tributary for its means of intercourse through a natural highway to another similar corporation organized under the same government, is inconsistent with just political principles, anomalous and unexampled.

Resolved, That as the public power of licensing or granting ferries between the City of New York and Long Island was taken away by the act of the Legislature of this State, passed May 14, 1845, and vested in Commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor, the Corporation of that city no longer possess it, and cannot therefore rightfully use it, and that this principle should be insisted upon in all controversies, transactions or negotiations with that Corporation on the subject of ferries.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the City of New-York ought to facilitate intercourse with other places by every means and should for that purpose adopt the most liberal policy. That she should furnish slips for ferry purposes without charge, or if any rent is asked, it should be placed at the lowest rate.

Fire.—A house on Walworth-street, owned by Michael Brennan, and occupied as a grocery by Wm. J. Carr, and as a dwelling by the family of John Tracy, was consumed by fire at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, together with most of its contents. A house adjoining the above, owned by James McGuire, sustained a damage of about $500. Mr. Brennan's loss is $700. No insurance. Mr. Carr's loss is $400. He was insured, as also was Messrs. McGuire. Mr. Tracy lost all of his furniture, upon which there was no insurance. Total loss, $1,700.

Sudden Death.—Hon. Alonzo G. Hammond, a well-known member of the Kings County Bar, died at his residence on the Coney Island Plank-road, on Wednesday, at the age of 71 years. The deceased was an old resident of this County, and at one time filled the office of Surrogate, was one of the Commissioners for laying out the City of Brooklyn, and has held various other offices of trust. The legal profession have called a meeting to take suitable notice of his death.

Fatal Burning Accidents.—Mrs. Susan Brady, residing at No. 12 Carroll-street, was so severely burned by her clothes accidentally taking fire, on Wednesday night, that she died yesterday morning.....Honora Galvin, who was severely burned by fluid at the corner of Marcy and Kent avenues, on Wednesday last, died yesterday morning in the City Hospital.

Policy Shop Broken Up.—Sergeant Crafts and Officer Brown, of the Second Precinct Police, yesterday made an informal visit to the policy shop of William Dougherty, at No. 131 Prospect-street, and arrested the proprietor and two of his assistants, while engaged in their illegal traffic. The accused were committed for a hearing by Justice Cornwell.

Drowned.—The body of Col. P. S. Henry, late of the New-York Custom-house, and brother of Rev. John Henry, of New-Brunswick, and Lieut. Henry, of the United States Navy, was found on Gravesend beach, near Coney Island, yesterday morning. Coroner Wright, of New-Utrecht, held an inquest, and notified the family of the deceased, who reside in this city.

Fatal Accident.—Andrew Brown, who was seriously injured, about one week ago, by a fall in Fifty-sixth-street, New-York, died yesterday morning, at his residence in this city, from injuries then received.

City Court.—Calendar for this day: Nos. 33, 12, 20, 21, 22, 35, 56, 37, 61.

Partial Prepayment of Postage.—In reply to inquiries from St. Louis whether a one-cent stamp entitled a letter to be dispatched on its way to California, the Assistant Post-Master-General has written the following letter:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPOINTMENT OFFICE, Nov. 28, 1859.

Sir: A California letter bearing but a single one-cent stamp should be regarded as wholly unpaid, and, if forwarded from the mailing-office, may be intercepted at any of the intermediate offices, and returned for postage.

In such cases, the failure to comply with the law is clearly intentional, and the usual notice to the parties addressed may therefore be omitted.

I am, respectfully, your obed't serv't,
HORATIO KING, First Ass't P. M. Gen'l.
Thos. B. Shallcross, Esq.,
Special Ag't P. O. Dep't, St. Louis, Mo.

[Advertisement.]
SELLING OFF.

In consequence of an important change in our firm, to take place on the first of January, our entire stock of Fashionable Winter Clothing must be closed out; we, therefore, offer our large and elegant stock, comprising every style and description of Winter Clothing for Men and Boys, and Winter Furnishing Goods, at a bare commission on cost to cover expenses.

Those who have not yet supplied tuemselves will now be enabled to do so at a great saving, and have a splendid stock to select from.

Clothiers in the surrounding cities and towns will be liberally dealt with.

We shall close out the entire Winter Stock before the time named, if it even brings less than cost.

This is a rare opportunity, almost at the beginning of the Winter season, and should be availed of in time, while the stock is full and complete.

D. Devlin & Co.
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
OVERCOATS AT EVANS'.

Handsome Black Cloth Overcoats	$5 to 10
Fine Black Cloth Overcoats	12 to 18
Esquimaux Beaver Overcoats	15 to 18
Moscow Beaver Overcoats	10 to 18
Blue, Black and Brown Castor Beavers	10 to 20
Fur Beaver Overcoats	9 to 12
Excellent Pilot Overcoats	6 to 12
Mixed Beavers, Cassimere, Melton and other Overcoats	4

66
At Evans' & Fulton-street.
68

[Advertisement.]
PURE BOTTLED BRANDY AND WINES,
FOR THE HOLYDAYS.

Persons who use wines and liquors for the holydays should give the preference to those bottled by me.

They are warranted pure and the best quality.
For sale by all druggists and grocers.
Udolpho Wolfe,
Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-street,
Importer of the Schiedam Schnapps.

[Advertisement.]
GOLD PENS.
GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES,
NEW STYLES, FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
John Foley, Manufacturer, No. 163 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
THE IVORY TYPE
MADE ONLY AT
Gurney's Gallery, No. 707 Broadway, is acknowledged by all to be the most beautiful style of photographic picture ever presented to the public; in brilliancy of tone and colors, delicacy of finish, correctness of likeness and durability, it is far superior to the best miniatures on ivory; a critical examination of which, will well repay those visiting the gallery. For a holiday gift it is the most acceptable souvenir extant. Made only at Gurney's, No. 707 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
Merry-Making—Knickerbocker.—Irving Memorial, containing a steel-plate engraving, a Christmas Letter by Mr. Irving, lithographed, Sunnyside illustrated, numerous Letters, Anecdotes, Reminiscences, &c., all in the January *Knickerbocker*, in addition to the best Stories, Sketches, and Poems of the month, by the Hon. George Bancroft, Tuckerman, &c. Price 25c. For sale everywhere. *Knickerbocker* for 1860 and "Merry-Making," a large new line Engraving and splendid Christmas Present, only $3.
John A. Gray, Publisher,
Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]
NOVEL AND CHEAP HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Price from One Dollar to Twenty.

One of these presents may make the recipient wealthy for life. Address to Wood, Eddy & Co., Lottery Managers, Wilmington, Delaware.

[Advertisement.]
PROFESSIONAL.

Joshua F. Bridge, M. D., offers his professional services at his rooms, in the Graefenberg Institution, No 32 Park-row, New-York. *Irregularities and diseases of women of every description. Consumption, chronic and malignant diseases*, (both local and constitutional,) are skillfully and successfully treated. Office hours, 9 to 1, and 3 to 4.

[Advertisement.]
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.

Until recently everybody was compelled to use poisonous, pile-producing paper in the water-closet. Gayetty's Medicated Paper is now universally used. It is a great comfort, and the medication (harmless to the healthy) cures and prevents piles. 1,000 sheets, $1; 500 sheets, 50 cents.

For sale by all Druggists, and at the dépôts No. 41 Ann-street and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
Our Hat.—We do not refer to any common hat—such a hat as one can pick up at a hat store on any corner—but to the Hat—the one which Knox, the inimitable, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, is getting up to adorn our caput on New-Year's Day. We go around every day to have a look at the progress of the artistic invention—and when it comes, look out.

[Advertisement.]
Holloway's Ointment.—A blotched face is a repugnant sight, and nothing so disfigures female loveliness as pimples or blotches. These unsightly efflorescences are speedily removed, and the natural bloom and freshness of the skin and complexion restored by this famous Ointment.

[Advertisement.]
Holiday Presents.—A Velvet Carpet, $1 25; an English Brussels, 75c., 80c., $1; a Rug, Mat, Table or Piano Cover, Gold Shades, &c. Hiram Anderson, Bowery, near Hester-street, large gold Eagle on the building.

[Advertisement.]
Central Park Skate Emporium.—Skates to suit everybody, from 50 cents to $25. Also, books on the art, skate bags, shinny sticks, &c., &c. A lot of fine English skates just received.
Conover & Walker, No. 296 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
Brady's Gallery, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Holiday Presents.
Ivorytypes, a superb and appropriate style of picture for Holiday presents. Also Imperial Photographs, Miniatures, Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.

[Advertisement.]
Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

BIRTHS.

Seixas.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 22, Mrs. Gershom A. Seixas, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

Husted—Southard.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 21, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, Rector of Christ Church, North Brooklyn, James W. Husted, of Bedford, New-York, to Helen Mar, only daughter of Thomas D. Southard, Esq., of Peekskill, N. Y.

Fennet—Curtis.—At North Bennington, Vt., on Sunday, Dec. 18, by Rev. Mr. Bowen, John H. Bennet of Troy, to Miss Francis J. Curtis, of Hoosic.

DIED.

Brouwer.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 20, of consumption, Edward Brouwer, youngest son of Jacob Brouwer, aged 26 years.

His relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 223 East 16th-st., near 2d-av., on Friday, Dec. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Okill.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 21, after a short illness, Mrs. Mary Okill, in the 74th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Friday, Dec. 23, at 4 o'clock P. M., from St. Bartholomew's Church.

Buchan.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 21, Dr. Robert Buchan, aged 71 years and 1 month.

His funeral will take place on Saturday, Dec. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 374 Greenwich-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

Anderson.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 22, at his late residence, No. 710 Broadway, James Anderson, Sr., in the 61st year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Edinburgh papers please copy.

Steward.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 20, John Steward, whilst in the discharge of his duty.

The funeral will take place from his late residence No. 3 Trinity place, this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, members of the Police, and members of the First Ward Guard are respectfully invited to attend.

Williamson.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 22, Amor, son of Amor J. and Mary Ann Williamson, aged 2 years, 11 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 293 Pearl-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

Dunlap.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 22, James Dunlap, in his 85th year, at the residence of his brother, Wm. Dunlap, Trinity Cemetery, Washington Heights.

The funeral services will take place at the Presbyterian Church, corner of 156th-st. and 10th av., on Saturday, Dec. 24, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be interred at Trinity Cemetery.

Dougherty.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 21, Joseph Worden, son of Nathaniel and Margaret C. Dougherty, aged 6 years 9 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 125 Lafayette av., one door east of Cumberland-st., on Friday afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

Marshall.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 21, Alexander C. Marshall, in the 60th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and the members of the Mariners Society of the City of New-York, are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 17 Monroe place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further or special invitation.

Culbert.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 21, Francis Culbert, aged 71 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 438 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

Eldredge.—At Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 22, Margaret Houston, only daughter of Purser J. C. Eldredge, U. S. N., aged 3 years and 1 month.

Notice of the funeral will appear in to-morrow's paper.

Hammond.—At Flatbush, on Tuesday, Dec. 20, Alonzo G. Hammond, in the 71st year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Dec. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Flatbush, Greenfield.

Fowler.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, Dec. 21, Benjamin Fowler, in the 86th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 24, at 12½ o'clock, at St. John's Church, Yonkers. Carriages will be in attendance at the dépôt for the 11 o'clock train, at Chambers st.

Powis.—At his residence, Greece, Monroe County, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, of disease of the heart, Charles Powis, son of the late Richard Powis, Esq., of Seneca County, aged 46 years.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 22.

$23 000 Tenn. 6s, '90....	90	125 Hudson River R...	41
10 000 Missouri 6s..	83½	200 do....	41¼
16,000 do....	83½	100 do....	b30 38¾
2,000 Virginia 85. 6s..	93¾	50 do....	40⅞
1,000 do....	b20 93¾	200 Harlem R. Pref	b60 34½
500 N. Y. Cen. 6s....	91¾	10 Second-av. R....	100½
1 000 Erie R. 1st M. B.	92	200 Reading Railroad..	41
6,000 E. R. 2d M. B.	91	200 do....	40¾
1,000 Erie R. C.Bs., '62	28½	50 Michigan Cen R.	44⅜
9,000 Mich. S. 2d M. Bs.	41	50 do....	s10 38¾
1,000 Mich. S. & F. Bs.	58½	50 do....	s10 38¾
5 Bank of New-York,	163½	50 do....	b30 38⅝
12 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	95½	200 M. So. & N. Ia. g. s.	16¾
55 do....	95	100 do....	16⅝
75 Penn. Coal Co..	b20 83½	50 do....	s30 16⅝
80 do....	83	100 Panama R'd....	20 132½
100 do....	s10 83	50 do....	132¾
250 Pacific M. S. Co....	77	150 do....	s60 132
50 do....	s30 76¾	100 do....	b30 132⅛
50 do....	s30 76⅝	50 do....	132⅜
100 do....	b30 77	500 do....	132¼
180 do....	76¾	100 do....	b15 132¼
100 N. Y. Cent. R.	b60 77¼	50 do....	b60 132
105 do....	77	50 do....	132
50 do....	76⅞	50 do....	131⅞
400 do....	b60 77	50 Ill. Central R....	54⅜
1450 do....	76¾	100 do....	58⅜
100 do....	s60 76⅝	125 Gal. & Chic. R.	b60 66¾
100 do....	b30 76⅞	250 do....	66
100 do....	b30 76⅝	250 do....	b30 66½
100 do....	s60 76¾	50 do....	65⅞
200 do....	76¾	100 do....	65¾
200 do....	b30 76⅝	100 do....	b15 65⅞
1200 do....	s30 76⅝	400 Clev & Toledo R.	18
500 do....	76⅝	200 do....	b60 18⅝
850 do....	76⅝	150 Chic. & R. Isl'd R.	62⅝
100 do....	b30 76⅛	250 do....	b60 62¾
100 do....	s5 76⅛	100 do....	b30 62¾
292 Erie Railroad....	83¼	150 do....	62⅝
50 New-Jersey R....	130	50 do....	s13 62⅛
21 Clev. Col. & Cin.R.	95		

SECOND BOARD.

$5 000 Tenn. 6s, '90	89¾	150 Mich. Cen. R.	38⅛
4,000 Missouri St. 6s..	84½	50 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	6¼
6 000 Erie R. C. B. '62	29	100 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S	16⅜
8,000 Erie R. B. '75....	29	30 Mil. & Mirs. R....	4
15 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	95	50 Panama R....	s10 131¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R